

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Eastern Europe*

Vol II No 248

26 December 1978

ALBANIA

People's Assembly Meets, Shehu Continues as Premier B 1

BULGARIA

Reportage on Zhivkov's Official Activities C 1
Visits Khaskovo Okrug C 1
Continues Khaskovo Visit C 1
Arrives in Dimitrovgrad C 1
Attends Party Anniversary C 2
Tsolov-led Party-State Delegation Departs for Havana C 2
BCP CC Address on 1978, 1979-80 Plan Fulfillment C 3
NARODNA MLADEZH Comments on U.S.-PRC Diplomatic Ties C 10
Briefs: Lukanov's Activities Reported C 10

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague Reports on Gromyko-Vance SALT Talks D 1
Chnoupek Returns from Official Visit to Bulgaria D 1
Bratislava PRAVDA Reports on Discussion at CPSL Plenum D 1
CPCZ Daily: Establishment of U.S.-PRC Ties Has Anti-Soviet Basis D 2
[RUDE PRAVO 19 Dec]
CPCZ Daily Sees U.S.-PRC Ties as Instrument for Arms Sales D 5
[RUDE PRAVO 21 Dec]
Press Comments on Anti-Soviet Nature of U.S.-PRC Ties D 5
Husak, Strougal Cable Birthday Greetings to FRG's Schmidt D 7
CPCZ Secretary Haman Receives RSFSR Ministry Delegation D 7
Hulkova Receives Husak Congratulations from Havlin D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Receives Indian Industries Minister Fernandes E 1
Stoph Receives Fernandes E 1
Fernandes Received by Mittag E 1
GDR-India Economic Meeting Ends E 1
ADN Cites Soviet Denials of Moscow Invitation to W. Berlin Mayor E 2
Axen Receives Bolivian CP Delegation 22 Dec E 2
Authorities Arrest W. Berliner on Transit Abuse Charge E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 Dec]

HUNGARY

National Assembly Debates Penal Code, Adjourns Winter Session F 1
Mihaly Korom Speaks at Ministry Conference F 1
Marothy Receives Afghan Youth Delegation F 1

POLAND

Foreign Trade Minister Holds Talks in Moscow	G 1
Trade Protocol Signed	G 1

ROMANIA

Reportage on National Assembly Plenum Session	H 1
Law on Profits	H 1
New Customs Code	H 1
Session Concludes; New Vice Minister	H 2
GNA Appeal	H 3
Ceausescu Receives Diplomatic Mission Chiefs 23 December	H 4
Ceausescu Address	H 5
Ceausescu Receives Romanian, Foreign Students 23 Dec	H 6
Ceausescu Address	H 7
Ceausescu Congratulates As-Sadat on Birthday	H 9
Ceausescu Receives New Colombian Ambassador	H 9

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito Thanks Brezhnev for Republic Day Greetings [Moscow]	I 1
Reportage on Celebrations in Honor of Army Day	I 1
Tito Dinner Toast	I 1
Ljubicic Toast	I 4
Tito Holds Luncheon	I 6
Tito Presides Over National Defense, Constitutional Councils	I 6
Further Reportage on Solomentsev, RSFSR Delegation's Visit	I 7
Tito-Solomentsev Meeting, Luncheon	I 7
Moscow Report on Meeting	I 8
Solomentsev Attends Dinner	I 8
Solomentsev Visits Montenegro	I 8
Dinner in Titograd	I 9
Delegation Visits Agricultural Combine	I 9
Stambolic, Solomentsev End Talks	I 9
Solomentsev, Delegation Depart	I 10
TANJUG Reports CCP Names Three New Politburo Members	I 10
PRC's Ulanfu Attends Yugoslav Concert in Peking	I 10
Sundic Assesses SALT Talks, Carter-Brezhnev Meeting	I 10
TANJUG: U.S. 'Disappointed' With Vance-Gromyko Talks	I 11
Generals, Admirals To Be Retired 31 December	I 12
Kardelj Receives Velenje Factory Workers	I 12
Alimpic Receives Hungarian Party Delegation	I 12

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY MEETS, SHEHU CONTINUES AS PREMIER

AU251608Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 25 Dec 78 AU

[Report by unidentified Tirana radio correspondent from the hall of the People's Assembly]

[Text] The first session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania began in Tirana today. Attending the session in addition to deputies are workers from work and production centers, cooperatives, servicemen, veterans, young people and others. When Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee; Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Comrades Adil Carcani, Haki Toska, Hekuran Isai, Mamush Myftiu, Pali Miska, Ramiz Alia, Rita Marko, Spiro Koleka, Lenka Cuko, Llambi Gegprifti, Pilo Peristeri, Qirjako Mihalj and Simon Stefani; members of the People's Assembly Presidium and Government and others arrived, the deputies stood up and applauded.

On behalf of the group of senior deputies, deputy Pilo Peristeri declared the first session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly open. He proposed that a credentials commission composed of 15 deputies be elected. The deputies approved it unanimously.

On behalf of the deputies of Berat, Korce, Sarande, Tropje and Puke districts, Deputy Emine Guri proposed to the assembly the composition of the credentials commission. The credentials commission was approved unanimously. (?Following a recess) the credentials commission elected its leadership. After the recess, the chairman of the credentials commission, Deputy Jovan Bardhi, presented the report on behalf of the commission. The assembly approved it unanimously. The deputies then stood up and were sworn in.

Following the swearing in, on behalf of a group of deputies of Gjirokaster, Elbasan, Diber, Gramsh and Pogradec districts, Deputy Haki Toska proposed the leadership of the People's Assembly as follows: Simon Stefani, chairman; Selim Shehu and (Reshid Delini), vice chairmen; and Thanas Vaso, secretary. The assembly approved unanimously the proposal on the leadership of the People's Assembly.

Following the election of the leadership, deputy Pilo Peristeri gave the floor to the newly elected leadership. Comrade Simon Stefani, having expressed thanks to the deputies for the great confidence in and the honor bestowed upon them, proposed the following agenda to the People's Assembly agenda:

1) Approval of the draft bylaws of the People's Assembly; 2) Election of the People's Assembly commissions; 3) Election of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; 4) Nomination of the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; 5) Election of the Supreme Court of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and appointment of the prosecutor general and deputy prosecutor general of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; 6) Approval of the decrees issued by the People's Assembly Presidium. The agenda was put to a vote, and the deputies approved it unanimously.

The session then referred to the first item on the agenda: The approval of the draft bylaws of the People's Assembly. A vote was taken and the draft bylaws was unanimously approved.

The session then dealt with the second item on the agenda: The election of the People's Assembly commissions. Deputy Hysen Cocolli took the floor on this item. He proposed the composition of the People's Assembly commissions. The composition of the People's Assembly commissions was unanimously approved.

The floor was then taken by deputy Ramiz Alia, who submitted a proposal on the third item on the Agenda: The election of the People's Assembly Presidium. Ramiz Alia, entrusted by the party Central Committee and on behalf of the group of deputies of Shkoder, Tirana, Durres, Vlore, Skrapar and Kukes districts, proposed the Presidium of the People's Assembly as follows: Haxhi Lleshi, chairman; Myslim Peza, Spiro Koleka and Shefqet Peci, vice chairmen; Telo Mezini, secretary; and Enver Hoxha, Spiro Moisiu, Pilo Peristeri, Dhimiter Brisku, Eleni Selenica, Ibrahim Gjevori, Lumturi Rexha, Maliq Sadushi, Marie (?Themali) and Rrapo Dervishi, members. A vote was taken and the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was unanimously approved.

The session then referred to the fourth item in the agenda: Formation of a new government. In connection with this item deputy Simon Stefani, chairman of the People's Assembly, read the letter (?sent) to the People's Assembly by Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, presenting the resignation of the government. The resignation of the government was unanimously approved.

The floor was then taken by Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, who submitted a proposal on the chairman of the new government.

[Hoxha--begin recording] [applause] Dear comrade deputies, the first session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, which is made up of those chosen in the 12 November 1978 election, [words indistinct] by a revolutionary atmosphere, high political and patriotic enthusiasm and a comprehensive mobilization of the working masses of our country for implementing the historic decisions of the Seventh AWP Congress. On this occasion, on behalf of the party Central Committee, allow me to wish to all of you, comrade deputies, prosperous work in your duty of great responsibility [words indistinct] in the supreme body of the country's regime. [applause]

Under the party's wise and resolute guidance, it has become a habit for our people to welcome the legislatures of the People's Assembly with new and comprehensive victories in the country's socialist construction. From the Eighth Legislature, irrespective of the difficulties resulting from growth and the savage imperialist-revisionist blockade, to which has also been added the hostile, anti-Marxist and anti-Albanian activity of the Chinese revisionists, [word indistinct] great struggle and work has been performed to fulfill the set tasks. During all these efforts and struggle our government, designated by the People's Assembly and headed by the loyal son of the party and people, Comrade Mehmet Shehu, has justified the [word indistinct] the confidence by implementing the recommendations of the party and the laws and the decisions of the People's Assembly with a high revolutionary spirit. [applause]

The party Central Committee, taking into consideration his loyalty to the cause of the party, people and the fatherland, and his great experience for many years in directing the affairs of the state, has entrusted me to propose to this People's Assembly that Comrade Mehmet Shehu again be entrusted with the formation of the new government. I express the conviction of the Central Committee, all the people and [word indistinct] that the government which Comrade Mehmet will propose here will, as always, spare no efforts to consistently implement the correct Marxist-Leninist line of the party in order to serve the high interests of our socialist country and to fulfill all the tasks to be posed by this People's Assembly. [applause] [end recording]

The proposal made by Comrade Enver Hoxha was unanimously approved. At this point today's sitting was adjourned. The next sitting will take place tomorrow afternoon at 1700.

REPORTAGE ON ZHIVKOV'S OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES

Visits Khaskovo Okrug

AU20242003Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Our special correspondent Todor Todorov reports from Khaskovo:

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Pencho Kubadinski arrived today in Khaskovo. At a meeting with the BCP Okrug Committee Bureau, the Okrug People's Council Executive Committee and leaders of major industrial plants and the agrarian-industrial complex in the okrug, Comrade Todor Zhivkov was briefed on Khaskovo Okrug's socioeconomic development during the first 3 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The data cited by Rumen Serbezov, BCP Khaskovo Okrug committee first secretary, included material on the implementation of the production plan, as well as information about the assistance rendered by the okrug citizens to the party policy on constructing the developed socialist society. The first secretary of the okrug party organization pointed out that the okrug's industrial plants will overfulfill its plan for the 30 year of the 5-year plan according to all its indexes. Some 3,200 specialized and complex brigades, 780 of which are already working, were created in the okrug in accordance with the decisions of the BCP national conference.

In reply to the BCP Central Committee appeal, the workers' collectives in the okrug are revealing additional reserves so that the effectiveness and quality of production is increasing.

The first party and state leader gave a positive evaluation to the BCP okrug organization's work for implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and BCP national conference. The fact that the BCP Khaskovo Okrug organization is aware of the unsolved problems and the weaknesses in its work is a guarantee that these problems will be solved, stressed Comrade Todor Zhivkov. He pointed out that there are many reserves in the okrug for perfecting the socialist organization of labor and production. Comrade Zhivkov also spoke about some issues of technological progress and turning science into production force.

Continues Khaskovo Visit

AU251430Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 25 Dec 78 AU

[Summary] "The visit of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, in Khaskovo continues. Accompanied by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, and Rumen Serbezov, BCP Khaskovo okrug committee first secretary, Comrade Todor Zhivkov today visited and reviewed the Khaskovo indoor market." "Afterwards Comrade Todor Zhivkov met with workers and specialists from the Mir tailoring factory in Khaskovo." The guests reviewed the plant's shops and were briefed on the plant's successful plan implementation. "Later Comrade Todor Zhivkov visited Khaskovo's brewery. He was briefed on the brewery's successes and shown its new machinery."

Arrives in Dimitrovgrad

AU251642Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 25 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Today Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, arrived in Dimitrovgrad. He is accompanied by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, who was the leader of the brigades which constructed this socialist city.

The dear guests were cordially greeted in front of the monument to Georgi Dimitrov, the leader and teacher of our people. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Pencho Kubadinski will take part in the festive celebration of the local party organization's 60th anniversary.

Attends Party Anniversary

AU251942Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 25 Dec 78 AU

[Text] On 25 December Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, took part in a festive meeting at Dimitrovgrad's Mladost Hall, which marked the 60th anniversary of founding the city's party organization. Veterans of party struggles, frontrankers and young people attended the meeting.

Naska Andreeva, BCP Dimitrovgrad city party committee first secretary, reviewed the history of the city party organization and its efforts to mobilize the working people for constructing a modern city of highly developed industry and modern agriculture. She stressed Comrade Zhivkov's personal merits for developing and strengthening the Dimitrovgrad party organization and labor's efficiency. Comrade Zhivkov has visited the city many times during the period of socialist construction, and many problems related to socialist construction were solved with his assistance or suggestions.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov spoke at the meeting. He was cordially greeted with exclamations "BCP! BCP!" On behalf of the BCP Central Committee Comrade Zhivkov greeted the Dimitrovgrad's communists and working people on the remarkable event--the 60th anniversary of founding the city's party organization. He stressed that the construction of Dimitrovgrad--the first socialist city of the country--is an achievement of the entire people, the Bulgarian youth, and first of all--of the invaluable assistance rendered by the glorious USSR.

Further on Comrade Zhivkov spoke on some topical questions of our economic development. He stressed the necessity of perfecting the socialist organization of labor and planning, as well as accelerating the modernization of the production capacities for successfully implementing the strategic slogan on quality and effectiveness.

In conclusion, Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his confidence that the glorious workers class of Dimitrovgrad will further be in the front ranks of those constructing the developed socialist society in our country.

TSOLOV-LED PARTY-STATE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR HAVANA

AU251433Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 25 Dec 78 AU

[Text] A Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Tano Tsolov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed on 25 December for Havana. The delegation will take part in the celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

The delegation was seen off by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary; Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry; Atanas Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, and Boris Tsvertkov, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Jose Manuel Alvarez Bravo, Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

BCP CC ADDRESS ON 1978, 1979-80 PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU212140Y Sofia Domestic in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Dec 78 AU

[Text of BCP Central Committee address to all Bulgarian communists and working people: "On the All-National Struggle for Fulfilling and Overfulfilling the Plan on Socioeconomic Development of the Country in 1979-1980"]

[Text] Dear Comrades, 1978, the third year of the Seventh 5-year Plan, is coming to an end. The year 1978 will enter the creative socialist era as a year of fruitful labor and further successes in the struggle for fulfilling the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and of the national party conference. The continuous implementation of the party's strategic course on high efficiency and high quality opened further horizons for an expression of the people's initiative and creativeness and raised and confirmed new qualitative demands and criteria in the life of the worker collectives and in the entire public activity. These new demands and criteria were scientifically substantiated in the report by Todor Zhivkov to the national party conference, in his letter to the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union Central Committee, in his wise Marxist-Leninist analysis of the processes and phenomena and in his correct definition of the approach and means for highly efficient social productivity at the present stage of development. These documents are of programmatic significance and are a further development and enrichment of the party's April line. They generated a broad political and labor upsurge for uncovering and using the reserves in the national economy, for a further rapid development of the economy and for raising the well-being of the Bulgarian people. The 1978 results confirmed their vitality and fruitfulness.

The national income increased about 5 percent compared with 1977. In this respect, it is important to note that almost all the increase was the result of improved labor productivity. Industrial production increased about 7 percent. The branches connected with technical progress have increased most rapidly.

Due to the measures undertaken to compensate losses and due to the tremendous efforts of all the people, the amount of agricultural production increased about 5 percent. The development of transportation, trade, everyday services, health protection, science, education and culture also continued. In 1978 many national projects were commissioned--the Varna-Ilichevsk ferry-boat line, the Dolna Metropoliya sugar plant, the first unit at the Maritsa-Iztok III thermo-electric power station and the expansion of the Dimitur Blagoev plant for the production of nonisolate conductors.

The December party program for raising the people's living standards is being successfully fulfilled. A total of 82,000 new homes were built. The capacity in the establishments for children were substantially increased, the public consumption funds increased 4.8 percent, the labor conditions are constantly improving. The new remuneration system was introduced. Our participation in the socialist economic integration is deepening and expanding. The comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the USSR acquired new dimensions. Our country contributes to carrying out the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist community aimed at strengthening peace and security in the Balkans and throughout the world. Bulgaria's international prestige was further consolidated. The Bulgarian people have good reason to be proud of the remarkable successes and to look to the future with optimism. These successes are a result of the Leninist April line of our party which is tested by life. They are the result of the spirited and selfless work of the workers class, the farmers and the people's intelligentsia as well as of all Bulgarians, of their patriotic unity and cohesion around the party and its Central Committee led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

The BCP Central Committee expressed its cordial and deep gratitude to the working people, to you, dear workers, farmers, workers of science, education, art and culture, specialists and employees, women, young boys and girls, servicemen and students for your high consciousness, activity, creativeness and energy and for your selfless and heroic work to fulfill the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the national party conference for the comprehensive upsurge of our dear motherland.

Comrades, the National Assembly approved the unified plan on the socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in 1979 and 1980 which was elaborated in conformity with the decisions of the national party conference. It sets new tasks and reveals further prospects for the all-round development of our socialist motherland. The 2-year plan, comprising the decisive stage in the development of the 5-year plan, is soundly based and is a connecting link with the next period of our development. It creates prerequisites for larger prospects in development, for more fully comprising and efficiently managing the economic ties between economic organizations and for securing regularity in the production process. The plan provides for the further dynamic development of the national economic complex and of the sectors and territorial units.

The national income, which is the most important index in the development of the economy, will increase about 7 percent in 1979, and by 7.2 percent in 1980 as compared with 1979. Industry will rapidly develop--in 1979 production will increase 7.8 percent and in 1980, 8.6 percent. Agricultural production will increase 7 percent and 4.8 percent respectively. Transportation and communications, trade and activities outside the material sphere will also further increase. The territorial structure of the national economy will be perfected in the spirit of the demands of the development of the new conurbation systems.

The main task in all sectors and activities must be to restore the slogan "Efficiency and Quality" all over the country. Each collective and toiler must struggle to increase national economic efficiency and fulfill the tasks set by the national party conference. The increase in social labor productivity, which will increase 6.7 percent in 1979 and 7 percent in 1980, has a decisive role in this respect. The relative share of production marked with "K and 1" [grades for good quality] and the share of new products, particularly in electronics, machinebuilding and light industry, will substantially increase.

The plan secures a further increase in the people's living standard and a more comprehensive satisfaction of the people's material and cultural needs. The people's real incomes will increase 3.2 percent in 1979 and 3.6 percent in 1980. A basic source for this is the worker's salary which will be made up according to the results achieved and each worker's contribution to the collective.

Our efforts must be focused now on the constant enrichment of the plans adopted, on the new reserves, on overfulfilling the plan's indexes and on the tasks set by the national party conference.

The ministries, the state economic associations, the agro-industrial complexes, the combines and the working collectives must focus attention on securing conditions at every working place for overfulfilling the qualitative indexes of the plan. Everyone must work in such a manner that with minimum expenditure per unit of production maximum results can be achieved. A regime of thrift and cost accounting must be a guiding principle everywhere and in everything. There must be an energetic struggle to prevent squandering and all opportunities for wasting national assets must be eliminated.

A main prerequisite for achieving high successes in 1979 and 1980 must be to attain a turning point in the perfection of socialist labor organization in all economic organs and organizations, in each working collective and at each workplace. This now is a decisive factor for rapidly raising quality and efficiency in the entire national economy, for raising the well-being of the working people and for rapidly building the developed socialist society. High quality and high efficiency, and the constant improvement in socialist labor productivity and in the technical, technological and organizational standards of production are directly connected with one another and demand a rapid development of scientific-technical progress and rapid application of its achievements in practice.

According to the strategic trends in the development of science and technology adopted by the BCP Central Committee 1978 July Plenum, the attention of everybody--leaders and executive workers--must be focused on the practical achievement of the reports having a multiple goal-oriented effect in the sphere of electronization, automation, chemicalization, and on the achievements of biology in material production. It is particularly important that the teams providing scientific and engineering assistance for production produce reports of a high, scientific standard that must successfully apply the plans for perfecting the socialist organization of labor.

The task set by the national party conference of most fully utilizing production funds and the worktime of the machines and equipment is of key importance for the fulfillment of the plan within the next 2 years. A 3-shift work system and a 6-7 day utilization of the capacities must be introduced wherever possible. We must work in such a way that we can acquire from technology everything it is capable of giving us. We must develop the initiatives of the working collectives so that the capacities are fully used; the machines and equipment must be maintained in perfect order and work performed without any damage.

The struggle to make efficient use of raw and processed materials, fuels and energy must be even more developed in all organizations and collectives so that it becomes an organic part of the work of all working people. It is of vital importance for Bulgaria to produce highly qualitative production with minimum expenditure of material resources and to wage an unrelenting struggle against any squandering and substandard production, for it to make use of the secondary raw materials and to reduce the reserves that are above the plan. The designers and scientific teams must orient themselves toward applying the most contemporary technologies, constructions and products, norms and norm setting documents affecting the expenditures of raw and processed materials. The enterprises must be regularly and comprehensively supplied with raw and processed materials according to the variety and quality needed while strictly observing the contracts.

The implementation of the national party conference decisions demands the most efficient use of labor resources. A powerful factor in this connection is the introduction of the brigade labor system and other collective forms of labor organization, based on cost accounting. It is necessary to struggle energetically to decisively improve technological and labor discipline and eliminate worktime losses resulting from unexcused absences and absenteeism and from machines lying idle all day or temporarily. More care must be devoted to improving the cadres' qualifications. Conditions must be created for a higher productive labor in each workplace. More enterprises must create conditions for increasing workers wages by applying the new tariff structure and new payroll method. The main way to achieve these goals is to take up the new organization of labor wages on the basis of the perfect socialist organization of labor and the implementation of the additional tasks set by the party conference. The 2-year plan envisages responsible tasks facing all national economic sectors.

The main task of our industry in the last 2 years of the 5-year plan is to produce more raw materials and other materials as well as new, highly productive machines for the national economy, and to put the plants commissioned into operation quickly and their [word indistinct]. It is of particular importance to perfect the variety of production and to give priority to those goods that are of exceptional importance for the public and for exports, as well as to satisfy the needs of production. This demands that efforts be concentrated on the further specialization and concentration of production, and the reorganization and modernization of production on the basis of the multiple-oriented approach, with a view to the rapid development of those industries requiring heavy investments, chemical production, micro-electronics, computer technology, automation and hydraulics, transportation, machine building, and metallurgical processing [zagotvitelno proizvodstvo]. Prompt measures must be taken to eliminate shortcomings in production-shared supplies and in the production of spare parts. It is a highly patriotic duty of the workers class and of the engineering-technical cadres to produce goods of high quality, and a good variety of mass consumer goods, and decisively to increase the production of fashion, luxury, and gourmet products and foodstuffs. The main production and cultivation are to drastically increase grain production and the cultivation of fresh and grass fodder; and on this basis, to rapidly increase cattle breeding. The party and people expect the agricultural toilers to make optimal efforts to make most effective use of every inch of arable land, particularly the irrigated areas, to increase the average output and average annual productivity, as well as to obtain a greater quantity of cheaper and more varied agricultural products. Agricultural workers are requested to achieve a most efficient utilization of the technical equipment and to apply industrial methods to agricultural production on the largest scale, to secure high standards of agricultural work, and to achieve the timely and efficient implementation of agricultural work. A harvest without any losses, making use of all the fruit of the soil, is expected of them.

The mechanics in the agricultural sector are entrusted with the extremely important task of utilizing equipment in two and three shifts, maintaining the equipment perfectly and using the machines most efficiently. It is a task of primary importance for the animal husbandry workers constantly to improve feeding methods and the methods of breeding animals, to increase production and to reduce costs. Attention must be mainly devoted to a large scale application of standardized animal feeding by insuring more fodder and silage, high quality processing of fresh fodder and the most efficient utilization of all types of fodder.

It is a particularly important task of party, trade union, komsomol, and economic organs and organizations to improve the working and everyday conditions of the mechanics and animal breeding workers, to stabilize the labor force in agriculture, to strengthen the basic production units and to increase the participation of young people in agricultural production. All necessary measures must be taken for the completion of the system to produce the people's self-sufficiency and, on this basis, to insure a maximum satisfaction of the people's needs for fruit, vegetables, milk, eggs, butter and fish.

The tasks in the construction sector are of exceptional importance. Their core is the further concentration and increase of the effectiveness of capital investments and a decisive reduction in the volume of unfinished building projects. Particular attention must be devoted to insure priority for the construction of chemical industry projects, for the building of plants producing raw material and consumer goods for the population, and export goods.

We are deeply convinced that our building workers will honorably fulfill the responsible assignment to commission on time in 1979 and 1980: The expanded chemical plants in Burgas and Devnya, the Elatsite ore enriching plant, the workshops for electorosteel production in the Lenin metallurgical plant, the Shumen aluminum plant, the Roman plant for steel wires and ropes, the Kamenov Village sugar plant, the third and fourth reactors of the Kozloduy atomic power station, the expansion of the Varna and Maritsa-east no. three electric power stations; the [word indistinct] plant in Mikhaylovgrad, the construction of 75,000 new homes, many children's establishments, agricultural and other projects.

The successful implementation of this exacting construction program demands the full mobilization of the forces of building workers and assembly workers so that high quality work is obtained and the commissioning schedules are strictly observed, so that efficient new technological methods are introduced, light construction materials, buildings, and goods are produced, and building mechanization may be most efficiently utilized.

It is particularly important for investors, builders and assembly workers constantly to perfect their labor organization, introduce new scientific-technical achievements quickly, and widely expand the movement for the achievement of two, three or more types of specialized workers.

A considerable role in the development of the national economy and its normal functioning is played by the national transportation complex. The transportation sector collectives must struggle consistently for the strict observance of schedules and highway safety, the preservation of material values and the achievement of a high standard of services. It is necessary to consolidate discipline, to improve the utilization of transport means as regards time, schedules, energy and runs [probeg]. It is necessary to improve the hinterland of the transportation sector, namely the repair workshops and storage facilities, and to improve mechanization in loading and unloading activities to intensify the struggle for saving fuel and energy, and to reduce the transportation time of passengers and freight.

The 1979 and 1980 plan reveals great opportunities for the expansion of our country's economic relations and increasing their effectiveness. This requires all organs, organizations and collectives to accomplish their duties in the export sector efficiently and on time, so as to enhance the prestige of the "Made in Bulgaria" label on world markets and increase our country's currency incomes. The workers collectives in the system of domestic trade and everyday services must struggle for an ever better satisfaction of the people's needs for goods and services, and must decisively improve the standards of the services. It is particularly important to improve trade in the case of basic foodstuffs, to devote particular attention to trade in nonfood articles and particularly to goods of high aesthetic quality, goods in great demand and fashionable, luxury and gourmet goods. It is absolutely necessary to rapidly further expand the public catering network, to improve catering in the workers' and students' canteens, in day nurseries and kindergartens. Modern forms of trade and everyday services must be introduced on a large scale, the range of services connected with facilitating household work must expand, and recreation facilities for the working people must be improved.

It is necessary to perfect the health protection sector, administrative services to the population and mass physical culture and sports as an important factor for saving social labor, for increasing the working capacities and social activities of the working people and for their education.

Our socialist culture and arts, our educational system, must further improve their standards, they must contribute to increasing the intellectual wealth of our people and consolidating the socialist way of life.

The implementation of the 2-year plan demands that the style and work methods of leading cadres should be decisively improved at all levels of management and administration, in the spirit of the BCP Central Committee's July 1976 Plenum and the national party conference. These cadres must solve competently and in a businesslike spirit, as becomes political leaders, problems of our economy's dynamic development as they arise, and they must maintain close contacts with the workers collectives. They must have a careful and responsive approach to the workers proposals so that production reserves may be most efficiently used.

Comrades, the struggle to ensure our country's socioeconomic development in the last 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan sets party organs and organizations exceptionally important tasks. It imposes even stricter demands on their political and organizational activities, on their role and responsibility in securing the implementation of the plan tasks by every collective and according to all quality and natural indexes.

It is particularly important constantly to increase the concern of party committees and basic party organizations, as well of party groups, for the expansion of social activities and the initiative of the workers collectives and of each individual worker, with the purpose of fulfilling counterplans at a regular rate, according to all quality and natural indexes, and with the purpose of constantly revealing and using existing production reserves, and applying scientific and technological achievements in practical work. It is necessary to decisively improve organizational and political work among individual workers, in workshops and brigades, in production sectors and in individual workplaces, wherever the fate of the plan is decided.

It is necessary to intensify party control over the activities of administrative and economic managements of enterprises and economic organizations, so as to insure all production-technical, technological, economic and other conditions and prerequisites necessary for the fulfillment of the counterplans.

It is a task of primary importance for the Bulgarian trade unions to expand the creative activities and flair of the workers class, of all working people for a comprehensive and regular implementation of the counterplans, along the path of constantly perfecting socialist competition and constantly introducing and applying the frontranking workers' experience.

The Dimitrov Komsomol, in the exceptionally favorable conditions created by Comrade Todor Zhivkov's letter to the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee, must expand the youth initiative for an optimal contribution to the fulfillment of overfulfillment of the 1979-1980 plan for the most complete and effective implementation of the young generation's "self-realization."

The Fatherland Front, the movement of Bulgarian women, the scientific-technical and creative unions, with their specific forms and means of organizational and mass political work, must develop the working people's creative initiative and they must work for increasing their contribution to the practical implementation of the tasks assigned by the plan.

There is no doubt that, as in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, also in 1979 and 1980 the Bulgarian People's Agrarian Union, our loyal ally, will organize its members for highly effective labor in implementing the tasks of agriculture, in building the conurbation systems, and in providing more fruit, vegetables, milk, eggs, and fish.

It is of vital importance for the successful implementation of the national economic plan to expand further the socialist competition among the working people. Let us raise this unique school for the organization and management of socialist production, for creating an even more creative and enthusiastic atmosphere in the workers' collectives, to higher, new standards!

It is necessary to intensify political leadership over nationwide, socialist competition, so as to introduce and master our nation's, and the world's, best achievements. It is necessary to devote care to overcoming formalism, ostentatiousness and unnecessary boasting in organizing and assessing the competition results. It is necessary with even greater perseverance and consistency to apply and expand national initiatives whose effectiveness and vital strength has been confirmed, such as multi-machine and multi-equipment servicing, [mnogo mashinno i mnogoagregatno] transportation at an accelerated rate of speed, work according to one's own code of labor and discipline, the tutor's movement, the movement called "Youth Labor, Studies, and Creative Spirit for High Quality and Efficiency" and other such initiatives. Experience acquired by a number of workers collectives in fulfilling the plan at a regular pace every day, every 10 days, and every month, according to all indexes--this is producing good results. May this initiative develop into a nationwide movement for work also among the lagging collectives, groups, and individual workers.

Comrades, the plan for the last 2 years of the 5-year plan period outlines those great and responsible tasks that are facing all Bulgarian people. It depends on all workers, starting from manual worker up to the minister, how the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress, and the decisions of the national party conference will be implemented and it will depend upon them how the tasks for the further development of a developed socialist society will be accomplished in our country.

The BCP Central Committee appeals to all of you for nationwide work and struggle for fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan for the country's socioeconomic development in 1979 and 1980.

Workers, engineers, specialists, scientists, toilers in towns and rural areas, you must intensify even more the struggle for the implementation of the 11th BCP Congress' strategic slogan "For High Efficiency and Great Quality," you must increase labor productivity, you must apply the achievements of science and of frontranking experience in practical work, you must apply the achievements of new technology, you must use reserves and opportunities for increasing production and improving its technical standards at minimum costs. You must most efficiently use the financial, material, and labor resources, you must save each gram of fuel and metal, you must save each kilowatt hour of electric power and you must widely apply the experience and knowledge, the high state of organization and the discipline of the frontranking production workers.

Cultural workers, artists, and workers in the educational sectors, be in the first ranks of the nationwide struggle for enhancing the intellectual power of our fatherland! By your work and creative efforts you must assert the great successes of real socialism, you must educate the citizens in the spirit of socialist moral virtues, you must train highly qualified leading and executive cadres in all sectors of our life, you must raise enthusiastic workers fighting for the cause of the BCP!

Komsomol members, boys and girls, may the party slogan, "Studies and Labor, Daring and Enthusiasm" become the essence and main characteristic feature of each komsomol organization, of each individual boy and girl, may it inspire new initiatives and youth actions in the struggle for high quality and great efficiency in implementing and overfulfilling the 2-year plan.

It is the duty of the communists always to be in the first ranks, to head the struggle of the working people for the implementation of party policy in practical life, for implementing the strategy of high quality and great efficiency worked out by the 11th BCP Congress.

The BCP Central Committee expresses confidence that the communists, united agrarians, Komsomol members, Fatherland Front members and all working people, united and rallied around the BCP policy, will rise to a nationwide struggle for fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1979 and 1980 plan, that they will worthily contribute to the celebration of the glorious 35th anniversary of the 9 September 1944 socialist revolution and of the 1,300th jubilee of the Bulgarian state. Let us transform 1979 and 1980 into years of shock labor. Now, more than ever, deeds are necessary, socially useful deeds filled and inspired with creative spirit and daring, deeds that will raise our people and country to new heights. Let us work and struggle for the further prosperity of our dear fatherland--the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

NARODNA MLADEZH COMMENTS ON U.S.-PRC DIPLOMATIC TIES

AU220935Y Sofia BTA in English 0842 GMT 22 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 22 Dec, BTA--The decision made by China and the United States to establish full diplomatic relations early in 1979 is commented on by Sinologist Zakhari Zakhariiev in NARODNA MLADEZH. In his view this step has come as a natural outcome and completion of the policy whose foundations were laid by the 1972 Shanghai Communique. It is said in the commentary that regardless of the disputable Taiwan issue, Sino-American relations have been following an upward trend of development. Peking and Washington have expressed their mutual wish for closeness. Examples are given of the intensified relations between the two countries, the exchange of delegations, statements made by high-ranking Chinese and U.S. officials in favour of the expansion of the economic, scientific and technological ties between the two countries. In the commentator's view, first among the reasons that have urged Peking to seek an improvement of relations with the United States, is the persistent wish of the present Chinese leadership to build up a united front with imperialism's greatest power on an anti-Soviet basis.

"These considerations played a prime role in China's stepped up diplomatic efforts at restoring relations with the United States back to normal", writes Mr Zakhariiev. "Not long ago Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, in a conversation with a high ranking American official, has said that sooner or later China and the United States will set up a common united front against the Soviet Union. The statement made by the Chinese party official and statesman, illustrates the way Peking conceives the role China and the United States are to perform in Asia and the Pacific. Evidently this is the underlying meaning of the communique on opposing any hegemony in Asia and the Pacific Ocean. And this fact cannot be concealed by any Peking or Washington declarations that the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations was not aimed against a third country." The commentator stresses that the attempts at exploiting the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations for anti-socialist and anti-Soviet purposes will be met with opposition by all the forces working for the promotion of detente.

BRIEFS

LUKANOV'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED--In a celebration of the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Foreign Trade Ministry and of the occasion of the Holiday of Trade Workers a festive meeting was held in Sofia tonight. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, also attended. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, read a report on Bulgaria's foreign policy achievements. He stated that Bulgaria today has trade relations with 114 states from all over the world. He added that 80 percent of Bulgarian trade is carried out with the USSR and socialist countries. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 15 Dec 78 AU]

PRAGUE REPORTS ON GROMYKO-VANCE SALT TALKS

LD241904Y Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 24 Dec 78 LD

[Text] As opposed to the dubious wagering on the so-called Chinese card an undeniable contribution to the strengthening of peace and international security would be the signing of a SALT-II agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Thursday saw the opening of a round of talks on this theme in Geneva attended by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and the United States Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Negotiations centered on the clarification of some points in the draft agreement which both sides have already pledged to conclude as soon as possible.

CHNOUPEK RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD221850Y Prague CTK in English 1702 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 22 Dec, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek returned here today from an official visit to Bulgaria. He was welcomed at the airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Mecnslav Jablonsky.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA REPORTS ON DISCUSSION AT CPSL PLENUM

AU191435 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 15 December carries on pages 3 and 4 accounts of six more addresses, totaling 9,000 words, by participants in the debate at the CPSL Central Committee session held in Bratislava on 11-12 December.

In his speech Alexander Nagy, member of the CPSL Central Committee and manager of the Novy Dvor farm at the Calovo fattening station, deals with the agricultural results of the Dunajska Streda District. He points to the unfavorable weather conditions which negatively affected sugar beets, corn and fruit growing, but admits that it is people who are responsible for "most factors influencing the level of agricultural production."

Anna Janove, CPSL Central Committee member and physician at the Bratislava-Ruzinov polyclinic, deals with the development of health services in the Slovak capital, noting a shortage of hospital beds. She says that the city has only 4.5 hospital beds per 1,000 inhabitants instead of the needed ratio of 8 per 1,000.

Jozef Behuncik, general director of industrial constructions in Kosice, reviews the economic results of his enterprise in 1978 and mentions that the management of the enterprise is now undergoing "professional and political" training in view of the enterprise's joining the comprehensive economic experiment as of January 1979.

Stefan Ferencei, CPSL Central Committee member and minister-chairman of the People's Control Committee of the Slovak Socialist Republic, speaks about the activities of the Slovak control bodies, saying that "more than 4,300 people work in inspection services in Slovakia."

Jan Janovic, minister of agriculture and food of the Slovak Socialist Republic, draws a balance sheet of the "not favorable" fulfillment of agricultural tasks in the first 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan in Slovakia.

He says that "in the past few years a number of results in agricultural production have essentially stagnated, especially as far as the hectare yields of cereals, potatoes, sugar beets and some other products are concerned. Even livestock output is not increasing." The minister further states that it is "equally consequential" that neither labor productivity, effectiveness of investments nor the financial results in agriculture are achieving the planned level. He adds that "several very detailed and profound analyses" have been made "which showed the causes of the unfavorable development and the need to take more effective measures in order to more fully use the sources and reserves of agricultural development."

The minister does not criticize farmers alone but also blames the "supply branches" for "bottlenecks in machinery equipment, in plant protection means, in components for fodder mixtures and improving bulk fodder" and for "bottlenecks" in packing materials and technology for the needs of the food industry. He complains, in particular, that for several years engineering, chemistry and the pharmaceutical industry have not been covering those needs which are inevitable for the fulfillment of planned agricultural and food production or they have made their supplies contingent on our reimbursing them in foreign currency from sources that had been set aside for other purposes."

Karol Martinka, CPSL Central Committee member, deals with the tasks of Slovak economic development. He notes in his statement that in the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan the Slovak economy is lagging almost 2 percent in the creation of material sources, in spite of the dynamic economic development.

CPCZ DAILY: ESTABLISHMENT OF U.S.-PRC TIES HAS ANTI-SOVIET BASIS

AU221006Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Dec 78 p 7 AU

[Dusan Rovensky article: "On the Margin of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between the United States and the PRC; against Progress and Detente"]

[Text] As of 1 January 1979, the United States and the PRC will establish diplomatic relations. This fact was announced in a joint American-Chinese communique, issued in Washington and Peking.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between countries not having them previously is a positive and affirmative step that contributes toward detente and a better international understanding. However, in the present instance it is a step with quite different motives and taken for completely different reasons. Its aim is to consolidate the factual alliance of the most reactionary forces of the present world, Maoism and American imperialism, an alliance aimed against the socialist community, progress, national liberation and international detente. It is also a new attempt at consolidating and expanding the front of those reactionary forces to whom the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are a thorn in the side.

What are the real motives of this step?

The Chinese Maoist leadership would like to create an unfavorable situation for detente, aggravate the conflicts [rozpory] between the United States and the Soviet Union and achieve a degree of confrontation between these two countries as would benefit Peking's hegemonist aims. Such is the truth. Thus, despite all the clamorous declarations, it is not merely a matter of establishing "normal diplomatic relations" between the two countries, it is primarily a matter of the world-hegemony aims of the heirs to the "Middle Kingdom."

After all, Hua Kuo-feng admitted as much at the press conference held in Peking. What he said, in fact, was that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the PRC "will be beneficial for the battle against hegemonism." And it is exactly the phrase about hegemonism that is used by the Maoists to conceal their hostility toward the socialist community. The editorial of the official Chinese paper PEOPLE'S DAILY was more specific still: It added that "China now includes the United States in its united front..."

American imperialism is also pursuing its own interests. The full diplomatic relations between the PRC and the United States are meant to establish yet better conditions for making full use of Peking as an instrument of American imperialism in the battle against the progressive, democratic and national-liberation movement throughout the world. Leonard Woodcock, head of the American liaison office in Peking, for instance, revealed quite a lot about the American anticommunist diplomatic kitchen when he said: "Now it will be possible to start realizing a number of projects that have been discussed during official American visits." It is no secret what it is that will start to be realized. The matter will concern a further coordination of international U.S.-PRC interests, new deliveries of weapons and combat technology to China, and new loans and economic assistance, binding China to the interests of American imperialism.

It is no secret that the establishment of diplomatic relations took a long time to negotiate in Washington and Peking. But why did the Carter administration and the Maoists resort to this now in particular?

Political observers point out in particular the connections with the prospects of Soviet-American relations and especially the negotiations on limiting strategic offensive arms which have entered a most hopeful phase. There is a quite realistic possibility that the talks could already be successfully concluded at the beginning of the new year, with the conclusion of a treaty that would have a far-reaching influence not only on the two countries' relations, but also on the general atmosphere in the world. Understandably, this did not suit the books of either the Washington hawks, or of Maoists. That is why they are exerting constant, heavy pressure to block the development of Soviet-American contacts. Primarily the Pentagon is playing its dark role here. This is revealed by the American UPI agency report from Washington, which says: "According to the opinion of high Pentagon representatives, the close Sino-American relations will mean a dispersal of Soviet Armed Forces, and this will benefit the NATO member states..." Is it not clear what the Washington hawks are concerned with?

Carter's administration decided to push through the establishment of diplomatic relations with the PRC at any price, even at the price of throwing overboard its traditional ally of many years in Taiwan, with whom it is still linked by a "mutual defense" treaty. For years the Taiwan question was the main obstacle to the complete normalization of diplomatic relations between the PRC and the United States; and now the Carter administration has decided to agree to Peking's conditions: It will formally end both diplomatic relations with Taiwan, and the military treaty. With Peking's benevolent approval it has thus resolved to assimilate this delicate problem into the general complex of American-Chinese relations, so that it no longer prevents the U.S.-PRC rapprochement on an anti-Soviet basis.

President Carter is entering the second half of his term of office. In 1980 new presidential elections will be held in the United States, and millions of American voters will be deciding whether to give their vote again to Carter and the Democratic Party. They will primarily make their decision according to how the President has fulfilled the promises he has given to the electorate.

There are more than 700 such promises and their enumeration alone fills more than 100 pages of text. What is the balance of these promises? The country still has 10 million people either fully or partially out of work. Inflation is devaluing the people's earnings with increasing speed. The dollar, at one time the world reserve currency, is one of the weakest in the capitalist world. Political scandals and corruption, like the unfulfilled promises and the deception of voters, have undermined the Americans' confidence in the policy of the Democratic Party and in President Carter himself. For, only slightly more than 30 percent of people entitled to vote took part in the recent intermediary elections. And it is exactly these grave failures in the field of economy and domestic policy that Carter is trying to "balance out" by gestures in foreign policy that are calculated for effect.

According to separate arrangements in Camp David, an agreement was to have been concluded these very days which, according to Carter's ideas, was meant to turn the powder keg of the Middle East into a zone of peace. The deadline has passed and the situation remains as explosive as ever. Even the shuttle diplomacy of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, desperately organized prior to the expiration of the set deadline, has not led to results. The foreign press is already speaking of a fiasco, both for the American foreign policy and, primarily, for President Carter. And in this situation the Carter administration has again grasped at the opportunity presented by the negotiations with China. The bankrupt action was to have been replaced by another one, a no less bombastic one, so that the American voter would forget the fiasco.

The United States is establishing diplomatic relations with the PRC at a time when Peking's attacks against the socialist countries, and now particularly against Vietnam--the victor over American interventionists--have been escalated to the maximum. Relations are being established after the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese treaty, which has undoubtedly strengthened the Washington political strategists' hope that the triangle Peking-Tokyo-Washington could be patched together--a triangle of power, which expresses just about as clearly as crystal the world-hegemony interests of imperialism and Maoism.

And these are the true, the real motives of the United States and China in establishing diplomatic relations now of all times, although for almost 3 decades they had not minded not having them. Simply, Washington has established diplomatic contacts at the moment it had convinced itself about the Maoist policy, aimed at weakening the unity of anti-imperialist forces and the national liberation movement.

"The policy of the Chinese leadership, which has joined forces with the most aggressive forces of world imperialism, represents a great threat for the further peaceful development in the world in the present period, under conditions of the historic struggle between capitalism and socialism. The militarist efforts and the attempts to introduce national chauvinism and conflicts into the world revolutionary front are also being covered up by various revolutionary, patriotic and internationalist phrases. The substance of the Chinese foreign policy is anti-Soviet. And practically all its actions are subordinated to this," Comrade Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, stressed in his speech at the international conference on real socialism in Sofia.

He thus expressed the opinion of all Czechoslovak communists, who condemn the dangerous steps taken by American imperialism, Maoist hegemonism and all those who are joining them on the basis of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, on the basis of hostility to progress. The Czechoslovak communists, all our people, are aware that the present situation in the world demands, more than ever, a high vigilance, vigilance against the attempts of the mortal enemies of socialism and peace to make impossible the road taken by the world--the road of progress and international detente.

CPCZ DAILY SEES U.S.-PRC TIES AS INSTRUMENT FOR ARMS SALES

AU221358Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Dec 78 p 7 AU

[Dusan Rovensky commentary in the column "Notes": "Sly 'Intrigues!']

[Text] The British paper DAILY MAIL, known because from time to time things appear on its pages which the government is not particularly happy about, has recently voiced quite openly what David Owen, the Labor foreign secretary, has been doing all he can to conceal. The paper wrote: "The result of the new love intrigue between China and the United States will be a free hand for British arms producers." Referring to Washington sources, the paper added that, after establishing diplomatic relations with Peking, the United States will give up all and any objections against the sales of British arms to China. "This means that deliveries of the Harrier VTOL plane, of antitank weapons and other modern military technology to China are almost sure to take place," the British press expresses its approval.

The fact that large deliveries of British weapons to China have been under negotiation for some time is no secret. Just as it is no secret that the NATO pact bodies, or in other words Washington, have a part in deciding on such deliveries. And if now, when the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Peking has taken place, such restrictions have been dropped, then this can have only one reason. The normalization of contacts between the two countries is not merely a diplomatic act; its impact is far greater. It also opens up new possibilities for the deliveries of Western weapons to the Peking regime, understandably with the NATO pact's blessing.

This is new proof of what stands in the background: Not an endeavor to normalize interstate relations, but the endeavor to gain new instruments for achieving further coordination and collaboration in the actions of imperialism and Chinese hegemonism.

The U.S. "love intrigue" with Maoist China is thus very transparent, and the endeavors of U.S. militarist circles and Western Europe to utilize it for the militarization of China stick out like a sore thumb.

PRESS COMMENTS ON ANTI-SOVIET NATURE OF U.S.-PRC TIES

AU221346 [Editorial Report AU] Several CSSR papers on 20 and 21 December carry reports with comment or commentaries on the establishment of U.S.-PRC diplomatic relations, announced in Washington and Peking on 16 December.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 20 December on page 7 carries a 1,200-word feature, headlined "Subversive Maoist Plans; What Is Hidden Behind the Normalization of Relations Between the United States and China", which contains three articles: A report on M. Georgiyev's Moscow PRAVDA article "On Normalization", a summary of an UNSERE ZEIT commentary and a 450-word MJ-signed note commenting on the event. The author casts doubt on President Carter's and Zbigniew Brzezinski's statements that the normalization of U.S.-PRC relations is not directed against the Soviet Union by saying that "it would be naive to believe that the United States is not interested in the PRC's attitude to the Soviet Union and that this attitude did not influence the recognition of the 'Chinese reality' by Washington." To substantiate this assumption the author refers to a "slip" Zbigniew Brzezinski made on television when he said that the recognition of China will serve "very, very much our national security". The "anti-Soviet orientation of the Maoist policy" is then viewed as this "service" to U.S. security.

The article further describes as "strange" the manner in which the United States and the PRC settled the Taiwan issue and notes that the joint communique on normalization does not specify Taiwan's future. The article goes on to say: "It is regarded as probable that the United States and the PRC agreed on a somewhat adjusted proposal of Teng Hsiao-ping's which he made in an interview with the American journalist Novak. Different social systems can allegedly exist side by side within the framework of the PRC, one on the island of Taiwan and the other on the Chinese mainland. Although the communique declares that Taiwan is part of the PRC, one cannot speak about the real sovereignty of Peking over the island." This is why, in the author's view, Peking made Carter's step possible by "abandoning and deforming many principles on the basis of which the PRC was proclaimed in 1949."

Prague PRACE in Czech on 20 December on page 2 carries in its column "In the Focus of Attention" a 600-word HR-signed article, "Disquieting Connections," which states: "The step of establishing diplomatic relations between the United States and the PRC, which will remove one of the world's year-long anachronisms, could be welcomed were it not taking place at a time when the Peking leadership follows the path of overt confrontation with the socialist countries and alliance with the world's most reactionary forces." It then cites President Carter to the effect that the new relations with China will not be used to the detriment of other countries but notes that this interpretation of the U.S.-Chinese agreement has not been confirmed by Peking officials and press. "HR" also points to the reference to hegemony contained in the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations, a formula, he says, that is "purely anti-Soviet" in the PRC terminology. The author also refers to the opinions of "observers" who see the timing of this diplomatic act as connected with the "promising phase of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic weapons which creates a realistic prospect for an improvement not only of the relations between the two countries but of the atmosphere in the world as well." Such an improvement of the international atmosphere is, according to the PRACE article, against the will of "U.S. hawks and Maoists" who want to "balance out" detente with U.S.-Chinese rapprochement. The "failure" of Carter's domestic economic policy and of the Middle East talks are seen as additional motives for this step of Carter's administration. In the concluding section the article states: "The establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the PRC thus brings many disquieting moments ensuing from the fact that it, in fact, legally confirms the secret pact between the two countries aimed against the socialist community and the national liberation movement."

In his article "Diplomatic Relations: United States-PRC" in Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech on 20 December on page 2, J. Hoda gives a factual account of the events, reviews the reaction in the United States to the establishment of relations with the PRC and discusses the change of the PRC's position on Taiwan, which he sees as an abandonment of the previous "principled" policy. Hoda also quotes the Indian paper PATRIOT, according to which the purpose of U.S.-Chinese rapprochement is to strengthen the alliance aimed against the socialist countries and the national liberation movement.

In his commentary in Bratislava SMENA in Slovak on 20 December on page 2 "Joz" expressed the opinion that Washington established relations with the PRC to strengthen the "Peking-Tokyo-Washington triangle" which is described as the "symbol of imperialism's and Maoism's goal to rule the world." In the final section the author lists "hostility to the Soviet Union and the socialist community, to progress, to national liberation struggle and to the relaxation of international tension" as the principles unifying this "most reactionary alliance of Maoism and U.S. imperialism."

Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak on 20 December on page 7 carried an 800-word commentary by T. Ljubimova, entitled "What Is the Meaning of the American-Chinese Normalization".

The author calls the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the PRC a "historical inevitability" but detects in it some "dangerous aspects" such as the possibility of a "dangerous triangle threatening the peace and security in Asia" or the "anti-Soviet and antisocialist charge of the normalization."

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 21 December on page 7 carries a 150-word CTK item "Weapons for Taiwan" which reports--basing its information on a UPI report--the U.S. decision to supply to Taiwan weapons worth \$625 million in the years 1979-1983. This CTK report also quotes a New York TIMES article describing the PRC's agreement to U.S. arms shipments to Taiwan even after the cancellation of the mutual defense treaty as the PRC's most important concession.

Prague ZEMEDELSE NOVINY in Czech on 21 December on page 2 carries a 500-word commentary by Vladimir Till, entitled "Agreement with a Subtext." This subtext is seen in the "serious political theses" contained in the document about the establishment of diplomatic relations and in the "obvious endeavor to develop contacts with China to the detriment of other interests, interests that could be summed up in the term 'international security'." Vladimir Till also detects in the agreement with China the "legible handwriting of Zbigniew Brzezinski, the presidential adviser and specialist for sabotaging good relations with the socialist states" and warns against an axis between the West and China which means "more anxiety than relief" as far as the world atmosphere is concerned.

HUSAK, STROUGAL CABLE BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO FRG'S SCHMIDT

LD222352Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a congratulatory telegram to FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on his 60th birthday. Premier Lubomir Strougal also sent him a telegram.

CPCZ SECRETARY HAMAN RECEIVES RSFSR MINISTRY DELEGATION

LD221810Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received a delegation of the RSFSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services under Minister Sergey Butusov. At the end of their stay in Czechoslovakia they exchanged experiences on the development of the local economy, and the improvement of housing and services to the population.

HULKOVA RECEIVES HUSAK CONGRATULATIONS FROM HAVLIN

LD221816Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Dr Marie Hulkova has received a congratulatory letter from the CPCZ Central Committee on her birthday. On the instructions of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, the letter was handed to her by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

It expresses gratitude for everything she has done so far for the development of the social sciences, particularly Marxist-Leninist philosophy, in Czechoslovakia and pays tribute to her share in the education of future members of our intelligentsia.

HONECKER RECEIVES INDIAN INDUSTRIES MINISTER FERNANDES

LD221606Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1403 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on Friday George Fernandes, chairman of the Indian side of the joint GDR-India economic committee and Indian minister of industries, for a friendly meeting. The Indian guest conveyed to Erich Honecker best greetings and wishes from President N.S. Reddy and from Prime Minister Morarji Desai, which were reciprocated most cordially. Both sides paid tribute to the good, mutually advantageous development of friendly relations between both states and peoples which have lasted for a long time. Both sides agreed on their determination to continue to deepen and expand all-round political, economic and scientific-technological relations in the future.

Stoph Receives Fernandes

LD221436Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1219 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received on Friday George Fernandes, Indian minister of industries and chairman of the Indian side of the joint GDR-India economic committee. George Fernandes is leading the Indian delegation at the third meeting of the committee. Both politicians came out in favor of further deepening the proven friendly cooperation between the GDR and India. George Fernandes conveyed to the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers greetings from Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai, which Willi Stoph reciprocated cordially.

Fernandes Received by Mittag

LD221844Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1544 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Friday Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee received minister George Fernandes, chairman of the Indian side of the GDR-India economic committee, for talks. Minister Fernandes is staying in the GDR in connection with the third meeting of the joint economic committee.

During an extensive exchange of views agreement was reached on the further deepening of economic and scientific and technical bilateral cooperation. Both sides noted that cooperation in these spheres to date has developed well and to the benefit of both sides. At the same time mutual interest in promoting and considerably expanding cooperation on the basis of long-term agreements was affirmed.

Also taking part in the talks were Vice Premier Gerhard Weiss, Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary and first deputy foreign trade minister, and Roy Axel-khan, Indian ambassador in the GDR.

GDR-India Economic Meeting Ends

LD222120Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1732 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The third meeting of the joint GDR-India economic committee ended here Friday with the signing of a protocol. The document was signed by the chairmen of the committees, GDR Vice Premier Gerhard Weiss, and the Indian industry minister, George Fernandes.

II. 26 Dec 78

E 2

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Both sides assessed the fulfillment of the provisions of the second meeting and approved measures to expand trade and economic relations, especially in machine building, electrical engineering, electronics, and chemistry, and with regard to cooperation in third markets. The meeting reviewed the volume of trade and discussed steps toward the fulfillment of the 1977-1980 long-term trade agreement.

ADN CITES SOVIET DENIALS OF MOSCOW INVITATION TO W. BERLIN MAYOR

LD221644Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1548 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The West Berlin press reports that the governing mayor of West Berlin, Stobbe, has said in an interview for the NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG that the Soviet side has allegedly renewed an invitation for him to go to Moscow, which had previously been made to his predecessor, K. Schuetz.

In this connection it was announced by Soviet Embassy circles in the GDR that this claim by Stobbe is totally without foundation. They say that Herr Stobbe's remark is to be questioned all the more if one takes into account the fact that he is currently carrying out illegally the duties of the president of the West German Bundesrat, which is a clear and gross violation of the quadripartite agreement of 3 September 1971.

AXEN RECEIVES BOLIVIAN CP DELEGATION 22 DEC

LD221852Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1639 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Friday Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia led by its first secretary, Jorge Kille Cueto, for a cordial and comradely discussion.

Jorge Kille reported on the struggle of the communists, the democratic forces and the Bolivian people against reaction and imperialism. As a result of this struggle the reactionary Pereda regime was toppled and first prerequisites were created for a democratic alternative, for social progress and national independence for Bolivia.

Hermann Axen noted the solidarity of the GDR with the struggle of the Bolivian patriots. The two sides declared the readiness of both parties to continue their cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and to work actively to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement. Both sides came out in favor of intensifying the struggle of the peoples for the realization of the peace program which is contained in the Moscow declaration. They condemned the anti-Soviet campaigns of imperialist circles and of the Peking leaders.

AUTHORITIES ARREST W. BERLINER ON TRANSIT ABUSE CHARGE

AU201326Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Dec 78 p 2 AU

[Text] In the evening of 15 December 1978 GDR security organs caught red-handed and arrested the resident of Berlin (West) Bodo Franke at the Marienborn border crossing point. As agent of a criminal gang he had carried out subversive acts on the GDR transit routes with a specially prepared Volkswagen car. Investigative proceedings were initiated and a warrant of arrest issued. The car used for committing the crime, with license number B-Z 8202, was impounded.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEBATES PENAL CODE, ADJOURNS WINTER SESSION

LD221118Y Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 21 Dec, MTI--The MP's addressing the debate over the bill of the new penal code emphasized that crime, as a social phenomenon, can only be driven back with joint efforts, with co-ordinated application of social and legal means. The penal code is only one of these means, but a major one, as regards its importance. The new bill, the MP's explained, meets also the requirement that severity and humanism should be coupled at the practice of imposing punishment.

DR. Karoly Sziarto, chief prosecutor of the Hungarian People's Republic, pointed out in his contribution that this bill is imbued with much greater humanism than any similar law earlier. However, the practice of socialist humanism does not equal the lack of firmness. "The basic principle that the protection of social property should be given priority when imposing any punishment, is applied with due severity in the case of stubborn, unscrupulous and habitual criminals," said the chief prosecutor.

After the contributions Justice Minister Dr. Imre Markoja delivered a debate-closing speech. He established with satisfaction that this highly important bill provoked great interest.

In his speech the minister praised the activity of all those engaged in fighting crimes, to whose credit it falls that socialist lawfulness is not a mere slogan, but reality, in Hungary. He expressed his appreciation to the people with whose contribution "we can firmly protect our society and legal order against any attack, who help us create the conditions to the fulfilment and practice of constitutional obligations and rights."

Then the Hungarian Parliament adopted the bill on the penal code both in detail and in general, unanimously. Some interpellations followed, and after these had been answered the winter session of the Hungarian Parliament was declared closed.

MIHALY KOROM SPEAKS AT MINISTRY CONFERENCE

LD221743Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A national conference of police commanders has been held at the Ministry of the Interior. Interior Minister Andras Benkei assessed this year's work and outlined next year's tasks. Mihaly Korom, party Central Committee secretary, expressed his appreciation of the achievements. The conference was attended by Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Sandor Racz, head of a Central Committee department.

MAROTHY RECEIVES AFGHAN YOUTH DELEGATION

LD232333Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 23 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of Kisz Central Committee, has received the Afghan youth delegation who are staying in Hungary at the invitation of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. They discussed the activities of and cooperation between the two youth organizations.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD230838Y Warsaw PAP in English 0504 GMT 23 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 22 Dec PAP--Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Jerzy Olszewski was received here today by chairman of the Polish-Soviet Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, Vice Premier Konstantin Katushev. In the course of the meeting discussed were questions of further trade exchange between Poland and the Soviet Union.

Trade Protocol Signed

LD221946Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A trade protocol on the coming year's trade exchange and payments between Poland and the Soviet Union has been signed in Moscow. The value of trade exchange between the two countries will amount to nearly 34 billion foreign currency zloty, that is over 10 percent more than this year. Polish exports to the Soviet Union will increase by 9.7 percent and imports by 10.7 percent. It is planned to increase in particular the supplies of raw materials and other materials to Polish industry. The expansion of cooperation and increase in imports of finished goods are also planned.

The document was signed by Jerzy Olszewski, Polish minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, and Mikhail Kuzmin, Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade. Trade exchange with the Soviet Union amounts to over 30 percent of the total trade exchange between Poland and foreign countries. Nearly half of the coming year's mutual trade exchange will comprise machines, equipment and spare parts. As far as Polish exports are concerned, the above-mentioned goods will amount to about 60 percent. In addition to products which are traditionally exported to the Soviet Union such as products of the Polish electrical and machine industry, [words indistinct] ships, equipment building and road construction machines, machine tools, railroad rolling stock, electro-technical, mining and transport equipment, delivery motor vehicles and equipment for many industrial plants, Poland will supply to the Soviet Union electronic computing equipment, sub-assemblies for nuclear power stations, self-loading trailers for agriculture and many new complicated technical installations.

The Soviet Union will continue to supply Poland with machines and equipment for nearly all types of industry, such as light, chemical, construction, agriculture--including over 14,000 tractors--and for the housing construction industry. The Soviet Union will continue to be the main supplier to Poland of fuels, raw materials and other materials.

The deliveries of Soviet natural gas will increase by 1.6 billion cubic meters; iron ore by nearly 20 percent; and oil by 800,000 tons in comparison with the agreed amounts in the long-term trade agreement. Industrial goods of common usage will occupy an important place in the coming year's trade exchange. Light industry products will dominate in Polish exports--clothes, knitted products, [words indistinct], footwear, leather products, pharmaceutical products and cosmetics. We will import from the Soviet Union, among other things, refrigerators, television sets, radios, cars, watches, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, cameras and chemical products. The Soviet Union will also supply Poland with 500,000 tons of grain. This was not planned in the long-term trade agreement.

REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PLENUM SESSION

Law on Profits

AU221312Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 22 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Dec, AGERPRES--The Grand National Assembly, Romania's parliament, passed on December 22 the law of profit making, planning, destination and paying off, a normative act fitting in the actions for the improvement of the economic-financial mechanism in Romania.

In the spirit of this law, the profit turns into one of the important economic and financial levers of working-class self-management, self-administration and self-financing.

The law states as a basic principle, the obligation of the economic units to carry on activity in such a way as to make up for their expenditures out of their own incomes and to derive profits [sentence as received]. According to the law, the profit is, alongside of redeeming the fixed assets, an important source for the enterprises to pay off the funds advanced by society and equally a source for both the general development of the national economy and the rising living standard of the population.

The law provides for the principle that profit, both that derived under the plan, and the additional one, is the basic source for the formation by the enterprises of their own funds: The economic development fund and the circulating assets fund, the fund for housing construction and other social investments, the fund for social actions. By virtue of the new normative act, the working people partake in profits, thus deriving incomes not only in relation to the work done by each and everyone, but also to the economic results recorded by the unit.

One of the important principles of the law is the introduction of profit as an important index of economic activity in the agricultural production cooperatives, the handicraft and consumer cooperatives. This will undoubtedly contribute substantially to raising the efficiency of their activity.

The profit law also materializes a new principle, namely the possibility for the working people who carry on activity in the agricultural production cooperatives, handicraft and consumer cooperatives to participate through money deposits in the formation of the development fund of the cooperatives and in their profits. These provisions of the law are a new form of development of the economic democracy, of strengthening the feeling of all cooperative members that they are the collective owners of the socialist units they carry on activity in, as also of their responsibility for the smooth run of the activity in the respective units.

New Customs Code

AU221259Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1218 GMT 22 Dec 78 AU

["Customs Code of Socialist Republic of Romania"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Dec, AGERPRES--This normative act, endorsed on Friday by the Grand National Assembly, institutes a customs regime harmonized with the country's socio-economic development stage.

The code establishes that Romania's customs policy should be in concordance with the party and state home and foreign policy and contribute to encouraging and diversifying the production for home market and the export, to meeting the needs of the national economy with imported goods and first of all with raw materials, and to enlarging the technico-scientific cooperation and cultural and touristic exchanges with foreign countries.

As Deputy Prime Minister Cornel Burtica, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, showed in his expose on the draft code, that was debated and passed in the parliament, the provisions of this normative act give expression to the consistent policy of the R.C.P. and Romanian state of continually developing the trade exchanges and economic cooperation with the socialist countries, the developing states, with all world countries, irrespective of economic and social system, setting out from the observance of the principles of national sovereignty and independence, noninterference in internal affairs, equal rights and mutual advantage.

Likewise, the customs code provisions contribute to the more intense use of the economic and financial levers in the foreign trade activity, to the establishment of a closer correlation of the internal and external prices.

The customs code, setting out from the necessity of strengthening the constitutional principle according to which foreign trade is a state monopoly, is intended to more clearly specify the responsibility of the customs bodies, of the ministries and other units having foreign trade tasks, with a view to speeding up the circulation of goods meant for export and introducing the soonest into production the imported commodities.

The draft code comprises provisions on the customs regime applied to the joint companies headquartered in Romania, on the goods transit in Romania, as also the customs regime of the open ports and zones.

A unitary regulation is also provided of the taking of the goods in and out of the country by Romanian and foreign juristic persons, diplomatic offices, representations of foreign companies, Romanian and foreign natural persons, and a fit framework is instituted for these activities to be unfolded under the conditions of law, with account being taken of [word indistinct] intensifying the exchanges of material and spiritual assets and of the international tourism.

Prior to its being advanced to the parliament for debate, the draft code had to be submitted to steering councils in ministries, to the working people's councils in a large number of enterprises. The proposals and suggestions advanced on such occasions, were greatly made use of in making final the draft code.

Session Concludes; New Vice President

AU220936Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 22 Dec 78 AU

[Summary] "The plenary proceedings of the eighth session of the Seventh Legislature of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] concluded in Bucharest a short while ago. In the first part of the session, the GNA adopted the plan and budget for next year. During yesterday's and today's plenary discussions, the deputies voted the bill on education and instruction; the bill on the accrual, planning, destination and apportionment of profits; and the bill on the customs code."

In today's meeting, the deputies voted to complete the agenda with the election of vice president of the State Council. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, Comrade Stefan Voitec, vice president of the State Council, proposed that Deputy Iosif Kovacs, university professor and pro-rector of the Babes-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca, be elected vice president of the State Council. "By open vote, the GNA deputies unanimously elected Comrade Iosif Kovacs as vice president of the State Council." The new vice president of the State Council then took the oath.

Also today Silviu Curticeanu, presidential secretary and secretary of the State Council, presented a report on the draft bills for approving the decrees issued by the State Council in the period which has elapsed since the seventh GNA session. These decrees deal with various aspects of socioeconomic activities; likewise, the pensions of the severely crippled and war invalids rated with the first degree of disablement were increased.

On behalf of the GNA bureau, GNA Chairman Nicolae Giosan then warmly congratulated the deputies on the occasion of the republic proclamation anniversary [30 December] and on the new year, and declared the current GNA session closed.

GNA Appeal

AU221945Y Bucharest Domestic Serive in Romanian 1730 GMT 22 Dec 78 AU

[Report on Grand National Assembly [GNA] appeal to all parliaments and world peoples to develop cooperation and strengthen the trend toward detente]

[Text] As is known, the solemn session of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania has decided--on the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the united Romanian national state--to appeal to the parliaments and governments of all states and to all world peoples to develop cooperation, friendship and understanding in order to accentuate the trend toward detente and strengthen international security, to stop the arms race, to proceed to tangible disarmament measures and to insure a lasting peace on our planet.

This document was published today. The document--after assessing that despite the accentuation of complications and contradictions in international life the situation in the world does not progress in the direction of an imminent war--expressed the GNA's conviction that it is in the power of the peoples, of the states' leadership, and of the peoples' representatives and in the power of all bona fide well-meaning people to stop, through close cooperation, the outbreak of a new world war and to insure international peace and stability.

The appeal stresses that under contemporary conditions the cessation of the arms race and immediately proceeding to effective measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, represents the cornerstone of establishing a climate of real security, peace and understanding among all people.

In this spirit the GNA of the Socialist Republic of Romania submits to the parliaments and governments in the world the proposal to freeze military expenditures, troops and weapons in 1978 and of then working out a long-term disarmament program. Those states which possess nuclear weapons are called upon to pledge that they will not make use of these weapons against those countries which do not possess nuclear weapons, and that they will not place new nuclear weapons on the territory of other states.

Proceeding from the fact that at this time the largest concentration of armed forces and armaments is in Europe, the document calls upon the parliaments, peoples and governments of the states signatory to the Helsinki Final Act to take joint and firm action to broadly develop inter-European cooperation and to proceed to practical measures for military disengagement and disarmament.

In this context the document recalls the Romanian proposals on reducing and then withdrawing all foreign troops to within the limits of their national borders, on dismantling military bases on the territories of other states and on creating conditions to simultaneously eliminate NATO and the Warsaw Pact and reasserts that it is of particular political importance to create a buffer zone between the two blocs.

We solemnly appeal, the document reads, to the states' leaders, to the governments and parliaments of the NATO countries to revise the decision adopted on increasing military expenditures and to effectively embark upon the road of stopping the arms race, of military disengagement and disarmament and of creating a climate of peace and trust among states.

The GNA proposes to the parliaments, governments and peoples of Europe that they consider the conclusion of an all-European pact in which all states participating in the Helsinki Conference would take part and which would include the commitment to renounce the use or the threat of force.

An appeal is extended to the states participating in the military negotiations in Vienna to make all efforts to conclude these negotiations as soon as possible and with positive results. Let us thoroughly prepare, the appeal continues, for the next meeting in Madrid in 1980 so that it will accelerate the process of turning Europe into a continent of peace, detente and fruitful cooperation among nations.

Expressing the wish for peace and cooperation of the Romanian people, the GNA assures the parliaments, the governments and the peoples throughout the world that Romania will constantly struggle to contribute to the firm continuation of the trend toward detente and understanding among nations, for military disengagement and disarmament, thus making its contribution to the cause of peace and international security.

In conclusion, the GNA of the Socialist Republic of Romania once again appeals to the parliaments and governments and all peoples to act in the spirit of mutual understanding and trust so that the material and human resources are no longer wasted for military purposes, for war, destructions and death, but exclusively for peace and the peoples' well-being and so as to insure the building of a better and more just world on our planet.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DIPLOMATIC MISSION CHIEFS 23 DECEMBER

AU231555Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 23 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to our country from Africa, Asia and Latin America who congratulated him on being awarded the Simba peace prize for 1978 as an homage for the special contribution made to the socioeconomic development of Africa and to the cause of freedom, independence, cooperation, peace and understanding among nations.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrades Iosef Banc, Emil Bobu, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Constantin Dascalescu, Gheorghe Pana, Dumitru Popescu, Iosif Uglar, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Voitec, Stefan Andrei, Nicolae Giosan and Vasile Musat.

On behalf of the chiefs of diplomatic missions present at the meeting, Senegalese Ambassador Ibrahima Boye took the floor and extended respectful congratulations to the head of the Romanian state for the prize he has been awarded, and eulogistic words of appreciation for his extensive activity at an international level. Expressing thanks for the congratulations, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, then had a cordial talk with the heads of diplomatic missions present.

Ceausescu Address

AU231715Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 23 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 23 December reception for heads of diplomatic missions in Bucharest--parts recorded with portion summarized and read by announcer]

[Text] [Ceausescu--begin recording] Ambassadors, I want to express sincere thanks for your congratulations and for the kind words spoken about me and the Romanian people, on the occasion of my being awarded the Simba prize, which symbolizes the African people's desire for freedom, independence, progress and peace. This prize has been awarded to me as an expression of the solidarity existing between the Romanian people and African and other developing peoples in the struggle against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, as an expression of our solidarity in the struggle for the African peoples' independent socioeconomic development, and for a policy of detente, cooperation and peace throughout the world. [end recording]

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then highlighted that Romania maintains good relations with all the African countries, excluding those in southern Africa where there is still colonial domination and apartheid. He emphasized that we are concerned with strengthening our cooperation and solidarity with all the states on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and mutual advantage. Thus, he stressed that we support the struggle of the peoples of Rhodesia and Namibia, as well as the struggle of the majority of people of South Africa against the policy of apartheid. He expressed his conviction that the African people will shortly become independent.

The Romanian president expressed anxiety about certain situations that have been created in certain parts of Africa, and stated that everything possible must be done to have them solved by the African countries, within the framework of the OAU, without any foreign interference, with a view to insuring the independence and territorial integrity of all states.

Referring to the Middle East situation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that we actively advocate a negotiated settlement of the problems in that part of the world, a general settlement conducive to Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and to solving the Palestinian problem, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Stating that as a socialist and developing country, Romania is making efforts to attain a more rapid socioeconomic progress and to insure a dignified, prosperous and free life for the people, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized that we are promoting relations of cooperation with all states in the world, regardless of their social system, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. He also reasserted our country's stance on achieving disarmament in Europe and throughout the world, on halting the arms race, on detente and peace. He expressed the conviction that if all the states and peoples will work resolutely, peace and disarmament will be achieved. The Romanian president stated that as long as there is a danger of war each country must secure the means for its defense and maintain an army, but at a rational level, without burdening the national economy. He stressed that this balance must be effected by halting the arms race, by attaining a controlled disarmament and by destroying primarily nuclear weapons. Thus, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said:

[Ceausescu--begin recording] This is why we interpreted the award of the Simba peace prize as a mark of recognition of Romania's policy in connection with disarmament and with detente and peace, but also as an obligation to intensify our work and our cooperation with all states in the world to attain these goals, which constitute a vital aspiration for all the peoples. Halting the arms race is an essential necessity for the developing countries. This would permit a realistic approach to the problem of underdevelopment and the allocation of greater funds by the developed countries to the developing countries, to help overcome their backwardness and make progress more rapidly. This is also the path to the new world economic order. Hence, there is a closer relationship between underdevelopment and the new economic order, between the policy of detente, reducing armaments, disarmament and peace. These problems can only be solved if equal attention is given to each of them.

In view of the above, we want to develop our cooperation with your countries in connection with all of mankind's problems, beginning, I repeat, with those concerning the securing of independence and sovereignty for each nation, the establishment of the new world economic order, with disarmament and peace. Rest assured, and please assure your heads of state and government and your peoples, that in Romania, in its party-state leadership, and thus, in the Romanian president, they will always find a sincere friend in all the circumstances of the struggle for independence, detente, and a better and more just life and for peace. [applause] [end recording]

CEAUSescu RECEIVES ROMANIAN, FOREIGN STUDENTS 23 DEC

AU231602Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 23 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received at the Palace of the Republic the representatives of students from Africa, developing countries and other continents who are studying in Romania, and representatives of youth and students from our country who expressed the desire to meet with the head of the Romanian state to express their feelings of appreciation and deep esteem, and to extend warmest congratulations for being awarded the Simba peace prize for 1978.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Constantin Dascalescu, Gheorghe Pana, Dumitru Popescu, Iosif Uglar, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Voitec, Stefan Andrei, Nicolae Giosan, and Vasile Misat; Suzana Gadea, minister of education and instruction; Ion Traian Stefanescu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY]; Nicu Ceausescu and Radu Enache, secretaries of the UCY Central Committee; and Ion Sasu, secretary of the UCY Central Committee and chairman of the Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania.

During the meeting the floor was taken by the first secretary of the UCY Central Committee, Ion Traian Stefanescu, who expressed warm congratulations to the head of the Romanian state for the prize awarded to him, as well as great words of appreciation for his extensive activity at an international level. The floor was also taken by the chairman of the Union of Africa Students in Romania, (Kamulai Longin Kamukunda); (Ahmad Utman), chairman of the Palestinian Students Association in Bucharest; (Ricoberto Del Gado), vice chairman of the Panamanian Students Association in Romania.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, then took the floor. The speech by the head of the Romanian state was followed with keen interest and great satisfaction by the participants in this meeting. The speech was repeatedly marked with lively applause.

At the end of the meeting Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu had a friendly talk with the Romanian and foreign students and stressed once again the role to be played and the contribution to be made by the young generation to the efforts by all peoples on the road of independence and independent socioeconomic development, in the struggle for peace, cooperation and understanding among all nations, for a better and more just world.

Ceausescu Address

AU231739Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 23 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 23 December reception for Romanian and foreign students--parts recorded with portion summarized and read by announcer]

[Text] [Ceausescu--begin recording] Dear friends and comrades, I am very pleased to be meeting with representatives of the African, Arab, Latin American young people studying in Romania, as well as with other students from developing countries. I want to thank you for your congratulations on the occasion of the Simba prize award, which symbolizes the African peoples' struggle against domination and oppression, for independence, socioeconomic development and peace. This prize is, in fact, an expression of appreciation for Socialist Romania, for the Romanian people's policy of cooperation with the African and other developing countries, for detente, disarmament and peace throughout the world.

Romania, who has itself been under foreign domination for long periods of time, firmly supports the struggle of the African and other peoples against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies, for national independence and for self-reliant socioeconomic development in the conviction that this is the only way for the African and other developing peoples to secure their well-being and happiness. [end recording]

The president of Socialist Romania then mentioned the many-sided support extended by our country to the peoples struggling for liberation, as well as its extensive relations with countries in Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and Asia. Referring to the fact that there are still attempts to maintain, and sometimes even expand, the domination over certain African peoples, and to the fact that conflicts have emerged between certain African countries gravely endangering their development and independence, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that Romania is firmly in favor of having the African countries solve their problems themselves, without any foreign interference, through bilateral negotiations or within the framework of the OAU. Thus, he expressed the conviction that the African countries will find solutions that will insure a cooperation based on equality, respect for independence and territorial integrity, and will strengthen their solidarity, thus promoting their socioeconomic development.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated that our country is broadly cooperating with African and other developing countries in behalf of their progress, of achieving a new world economic order, eliminating underdevelopment and the division of the world into rich and poor countries. After highlighting the efforts necessary for socioeconomic development, for developing each country's economy, and after stressing the role incumbent on local cadres in this respect, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu states that 15,000 young people are studying in our country, people who are expected to contribute to their countries' progress.

The Romanian president then emphasized the importance that Romania attaches to solving all international problems through negotiations, and stated that Romania makes a clear distinction between the struggle of the liberation movements--which it supports in all areas--and the struggle to solve interstate conflicts through peaceful means. He reiterated Romania's stance on settling the Middle East situation, on halting the arms race and promoting a policy of detente and disarmament. Stating that our country believes that each people should insure its own national independence and provide the necessary defense means for this purpose, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu mentioned that it is only rational that this should be effected without sacrificing the peoples' socioeconomic development, their progress and well-being.

After stating that we are concerned with consolidating our independence, with establishing a new economic order, and with halting the arms race, and after stressing that consolidating cooperation and soliarity among peoples will allow the states to act in behalf of peace, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said:

[Ceausescu--begin recording] The young people are the ones most interested in these goals, because, in the final analysis, they bear a great responsibility for how the society of tomorrow will insure ever better living conditions for the peoples. As a former leader of the Romanian youth organization, I know that the youth constitutes a great force, and I have great confidence that the world youth, acting in full unity, can play a far greater role in the struggle for the new economic order, for the peoples' independence, for a policy of peace securing for each people the right to a free development in accordance with their wishes. [applause]

I wish you the best possible results in your studies. I hope that you will cooperate intensively with the Romanian youth--actually I know that such cooperation exists--I hope that our youth organizations will cooperate with your associations so that the friendships forged in universities will last, will promote the friendship between the youth and peoples of our countries, and that it will contribute to building a world of justice, equality and independence, a better and more just world. [applause]

Naturally, I want to thank here also the representatives of the Romanian youth who have congratulated me, and my wishes for success in universities go also to the Romanian youth, even if I have not specifically addressed them. I wish you success in all your activities. [applause] [end recording]

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES AS-SADAT ON BIRTHDAY

AU251454Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 25 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Dec, AGERPRES--President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed cordial, friendly greetings to President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, on his birthday. The Romanian head of state wishes President as-Sadat full success in the activity he devotes to the welfare, peace and progress of the Egyptian people, to the achievement of a lasting and equitable peace in the Middle East by political means, by negotiations. The telegram expresses the conviction that the fruitful relations between the two states will witness a still stronger development, in harmony with the aspirations and fundamental interests of the Romanian and Egyptian peoples, to the benefit of peace, security and cooperation in the Middle East and throughout the world.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR

AU231919Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 23 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Dec, AGERPRES--On December 23, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received the credentials of the new ambassador of the Republic of Colombia, (Gloria Gaitan Jaramillo). Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu said that the summit contacts and dialogue established between the two countries is an essential factor in developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Colombia, and expressed his conviction that the dialogue will be amplified.

The president highlighted with satisfaction that the relations between Romania and Colombia steadily develop on multiple planes on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, renunciation of threat or use of force, observance of every people's right to decide its destinies according to its will, principles on which the understandings between the two countries are also grounded. President Ceausescu underlined that the affinities of culture and language between Romania and Colombia offer a particularly favourable frame for expanding the cultural and scientific exchanges, for rapprochement and better mutual acquaintance of the two peoples. Referring to the Romanian state's international activity, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: By actively participating in the international life, Romania acts for the establishment of new, equitable economic relations among states, for the eradication of underdevelopment, for the building of a new international economic order, for general disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all, for the democratization of the relations among states. The president expressed his satisfaction at the fact that Romania and Colombia act ever more actively for solving the big issues of the contemporary world. He also expressed his conviction that there is a favourable frame for an ever closer cooperation between the two countries internationally as well.

In his speech the Colombian ambassador highlighted the good relations existing between Romania and Colombia. He quoted the Colombian head of state, Julio Cesar Turbay, who, a few days after his election as president of the Republic of Colombia, underlined that the achievements of the Romanian technique in various domains, especially in oil industry, are important for Colombia and expressed his wish of contributing to the implementation of the agreements previously concluded in this domain.

TITO THANKS BREZHNEV FOR REPUBLIC DAY GREETINGS

LD222214Y Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has received a telegram from president of the SFRY and president of the LCY, Josip Broz Tito. The telegram says: On behalf of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the peoples of Yugoslavia and myself, I would like to express my sincere gratitude for the cordial greetings and best wishes which on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet people and yourself you sent us on the occasion of the republic day holiday. I would like to express the conviction that the friendly relations between our countries and parties, based on mutual respect and reciprocal understanding, will continue to strengthen in the interest of our peoples and the cause of peace, socialism and cooperation throughout the whole world.

REPORTAGE ON CELEBRATIONS IN HONOR OF ARMY DAY

Tito Dinner Toast

LD222130Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--In connection with Army Day, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, gave a dinner last night at the Hotel Neptun in Brioni in honor of Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito, supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces. The dinner was also attended by members of the delegation who yesterday congratulated the supreme commander on Army Day on behalf of the members of the armed forces.

At the dinner, which took place in a very cordial and pleasant atmosphere, the federal secretary for national defense toasted the supreme commander, Marshal Tito. Replying to Nikola Ljubicic's toast, President Tito said:

I would like first of all to thank Comrade Ljubicic for his truly cordial toast. I also thank you who have come here. I am pleased at having the opportunity today to be together with you simply because we meet like this once a year.

A total of 37 years have elapsed since our people's army was formed. During that entire time, the process of our country's development was a continuous one. There have never been any problems which would have called into question our social community. It was the army which provided a great incentive for such a development--it has contributed much to the unity of our nations and nationalities and to our country's security. In a nutshell, the army has played a major role both during the war and in the postwar building of socialism. It has kept watch over our security and at the same time it has been building itself up until it became what it is today. I think that our army is today at an enviably high level thanks to you, comrades, who emerged from the war with great experience and with concern for our peoples. I think that there is hardly a country which has an army which the people esteem and help as much as is the case with us. Our people have never been opposed to necessary resources being set aside for the army. Our people know that the army deserves to be given what it needs in order that it might develop further and be a strong defense force of our socialist community.

Unfortunately, in international relations today, too, the situation is such that we must devote even greater care to our army to insure that it has the most up-to-date arms and the latest equipment. Thus, we can be certain that no opponent who tries to endanger our country's freedom and independence will succeed. This strength is represented by our army, together with the territorial defense, in which it also plays a great role. An all-embracing system of all-people's defense and social self-protection has been set up, and it continues to expand further. Our country has become a major political factor in international relations, but it is also increasingly becoming a significant military factor.

It goes without saying that our army will never threaten anybody's freedom and independence, but it knows very well how to defend the borders of its country and its socialist self-managing development, the achievements and interests of its people. I can tell you that I am very proud of our armed forces. We have truly achieved so much that people outside our country admire us. I follow to a considerable extent the foreign press, and I must tell you that there is so far not a single paper in which I observed anything bad being said about our army. Thus, the army also enjoys great respect outside the country. Continue to work, comrades, in a way which would truly keep the army inseparably linked with everything which is happening and being done in our country, in a way which insures its continued favored position among our nations and nationalities.

I would also like to take this opportunity to say that unfortunately there are individuals who gave in the war what they could give, but who today work against the interests of our country and our peoples. There are not many of them, their number is small, but they are trying to rally together somehow and to act as an opposition. These include various nationalists, Cominformists and others who are forming groups in order to increase their number and to inflict as much harm as possible on us.

So far we have been fairly tolerant toward such people. This is no manifestation of liberalism, but rather of some kind of consideration which has no foundations. We can no longer tolerate this: We must take measures to which we are entitled both by the constitution and by the legislation. We must not be indifferent toward people who slander our country, our people, or our army. We must act more severely. Should this not be the case, it could be interpreted as our weakness. And we fear nothing and nobody. There are also those who keep silent in order somehow to preserve (?among the people) their prestige and their position, while in fact they are working against our system. They should also be exposed. All who work against the achievements of our revolution, all who want some kind of a different system--all these I consider to constitute a fifth column.

What surprises me particularly is the extent to which some of our internal critics can be blinded and criticize even our self-management. Despite the fact that self-management has yielded major results. Our producers are today conscious working people, self-managers who know what they are doing and to what they aspire. And there is no force which could divert them from this path. Today we also have a large and very strong League of Communists. We also have the socialist alliance, whose activity is strengthening. We have a capable army, a well-developed territorial defense, and so forth. All these represent our internal forces which fill us with great faith in our further successful socialist development, and in our ability to thwart any opponent of this development.

There is also opposition to our policy of nonalignment. And what was it but precisely this policy which gave Yugoslavia such great prestige in the world; Yugoslavia is one of the chief initiators of this policy.

You saw the conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries in Belgrade. And yet, all sorts of things were said before it took place. There was also a strong campaign aimed at splitting the nonaligned countries into so-called progressives, and those who are not progressive. At that conference, we managed to preserve unity. Nobody dared to speak about the need to divide the nonaligned. This unity is necessary not merely to the nonaligned but also to the whole world. We know that among the nonaligned, there are countries with different systems and regimes. But there are also principles and aims which are common to all and useful to all. What is at stake is peace and international security, decolonization, development of the insufficiently developed, noninterference in the internal affairs of others, disarmament and so forth. And we, too, have to fight for these principles and goals which were adopted in Belgrade in 1961, and subsequently expanded and enriched at the conferences in Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers and Colombo. We will also decisively work for the principles of nonalignment at the conference in Havana next year.

Yugoslavia as a nonaligned country enjoys very great prestige. This has been acquired by its behavior, by helping as best it can--although it is not itself all that rich--every liberation movement, and never making this support conditional on anything. To this our army has made and is making its contribution.

Nonaligned countries must continue to be very active. Just imagine what the developments in the world would have been like had there been no nonalignment. For instance, what would the United Nations look like today? You remember what the United Nations was like at the beginning? A great majority of the countries merely served there as fill-ins. However, since the nonaligned countries have become active and began to act there, decisions which would be made to their detriment and which would not be in the interest of independence, peace and equitable international cooperation cannot go through so easily. Great powers have, true enough, recognized the useful activity of the nonaligned countries, but they do not really seem to like very much the fact that the nonaligned countries play such a role. But we must continue with this activity and continue to be what the nonaligned have already been recognized to be--the conscience of mankind. We must exert a positive influence on the development of events in the world, contribute toward the prevention of a fresh cataclysm in the world, prevent a new world war.

However, it is sad that local wars are being waged today also among some nonaligned countries. This is, of course, also the consequence of colonialism, as the colonizers in their time shaped and reshaped the borders of African and other countries in a way which suited them. And there will continue to be such border problems both in Africa and elsewhere. But what must affirm itself among nonaligned countries is the moral factor. What they fought against in the beginning must not be allowed to take place in their mutual relations. If border and other problems cannot be avoided, everything necessary should be done to have them resolved by peaceful means.

Thus, the forthcoming conference in Havana will be of great significance. The struggle for a new and equitable economic order in the world will, of course, be among the most important questions to be discussed at that conference. But there are also issues of relations among the nonaligned. We believe that there are also quite a number of matters among the nonaligned which should be resolved. And, as I have said, we want this to be resolved by peaceful means and not by war, because it would be catastrophic to continue in this way and to allow the splitting of the nonaligned countries. In that case the movement of nonalignment would be compromised and would no longer be what it is, and what it is considered to be in the world--that is, an international factor of immense significance in the struggle for peace, for better relations among peoples and nations, for better mutual economic relations and so forth.

President Tito then went on to speak about Yugoslavia's relations with other countries. He stressed that these relations are good with the immense majority of states in the world. Having stressed that our country will continue to promote these relations by adhering to its well-known principles, President Tito said:

Yugoslavia and its peoples stand on firm ground. There is no wavering in our policy. Yugoslavia is a nonaligned country, and we will never renounce these principles. Nor will we allow anybody inside the country to throw a wrench in the works of our historic development and of our path in foreign and internal policy.

We can be truly proud of what we have achieved during these 37 years or so. From the historical point of view, this is a short period of time in the development of a country. But let us look at what has been achieved in that period. There is hardly a country today with as many nationalities and which has resolved to such an extent the national question, and insured the position and status of its nationalities, as is the case in Yugoslavia. We will continue along the path on which we have marched so far. It goes without saying that we also need a strong defense. We have to safeguard the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities. This is what we have to watch in particular.

And lastly, I would like to say, comrades, that our army continues to play a great role. Continue to work at full steam to insure that the army is the certain protector of our country and of our socialist self-managing development. The communists in the army have a great obligation and responsibility here. I raise this glass to the further development of our army, to the unity of our nations and nationalities, to your health, dear comrades, President Tito said at the end of his toast.

Ljubicic Toast

LD222233Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1639 GMT 22 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Brioni--At the dinner, which took place in a very cordial and pleasant atmosphere, Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, toasted the supreme commander in the following words:

Comrade Marshal! On this occasion, too, you have given us the pleasure to congratulate you directly on behalf of the members of the armed forces, on the day of the Yugoslav People's Army, and to express our gratitude for everything you have done and are doing for the building of our self-managing socialist community of all our nations and nationalities, and in particular of our defense.

At the same time we congratulate you most cordially on the 35th anniversary of receiving the title of Marshal of Yugoslavia. This title is an expression of the recognition of our nations and nationalities for your leadership in the national liberation war, for the ability and persistence which you manifested in creating the armed forces of the revolution. It is difficult to find the right words to fully express our deep loyalty, boundless devotion, enthusiasm and fervor which the soldiers and officers of our army feel for you, their supreme commander.

If today, the 37th anniversary of our army, we take even a quick glance at the events of which our more recent history is built, we see that we achieved great deeds under your leadership. We achieved them because in the party there was unity of thought and action. Only in this way were we able to withstand all difficulties and trials, and to emerge as victors in an unequal struggle.

At the time when many countries waited to be liberated by others, you decided to embark on a great all-people's war and to lead your party, and thus also all our nations and nationalities, into the struggle. It was then that you took the fate of the Yugoslav revolution into your own hands. You decided to do this because as an experienced revolutionary you grasped the entirety of the situation and assessed that only with our own struggle and by relying on our own forces can a new, independent Yugoslavia be created.

In connection with the assessment of the right moment of the uprising, you also found the most adequate forms of military organization, forms which were best suited to the individual stages of the war and the revolution.

Continuing his toast, the federal secretary for national defense said, among other things:

Comrade Marshal, we are consistently implementing your words about teaching future generations the sources of our national liberation war and revolution, and also the experiences of other wars and everything new which comes up in the sphere of military science.

What was certainly most vital and most instructive was what took place here, in our area--the great historical struggle of our nations and nationalities, a struggle waged under the most complex conditions. Today when we look at what was achieved under those difficult conditions, we see what a fortunate circumstance it was for all our nations and nationalities that a personality emerged capable of channeling the strength of our people, showing the people the perspective of the struggle and pointing out the way in which to overcome all trials and tribulations.

It was under your leadership and on the basis of your concepts that we waged and won that great national liberation war, and that we successfully carried out the revolution. This represents a lasting inspiration and incentive for the younger generation in order that it might see how a small country can resist a far stronger attacker if it realizes the unity of military and political action.

Comrade Marshal! You not only created the armed forces, but they have continually grown and developed since 1941 under your command. Time does not allow us to submit to you also on this formal occasion a report on everything we have done and are doing concerning the development of our armed forces. You know very well that we have a modern and combat-ready Yugoslav People's Army, that our entire territory is encompassed by units of the territorial defense and that we have built the system of social self-protection and all-people's defense into the entire social mechanism. You also know that the whole of society is trained to wage all-people's defense.

Your words at the 11th congress, and on other occasions when you spoke about this aspect, have certainly provided the incentive for even greater devotion to this task.

In this period the armed forces have, in modernizing and making themselves prepared for combat and by keeping pace with social development, achieved fresh major results. Thus we have produced and introduced into the armed forces new types of infantry and artillery weapons, new armored means of combat, aircraft, helicopters, ships, submarines, new and better ammunition and others. We are continuing to work on this aspect. Your words and warnings regarding the complex nature of the development of the military-political situation in the world, a situation which is fairly complicated and whose future development no one can foresee, certainly also provide an incentive to prepare the country and the armed forces for defense.

Comrade Marshal: Army Day represents the moment at which we spontaneously go back to the past, when we remember everything which we, together with you, lived through and experienced. This is the most glorious era of our peoples. We do not remember all this merely for the sake of recalling the past, but we remember all this also as a lesson both for the present and future.

With your revolutionary work, Comrade Marshal, you made an impact not merely on the development of the armed forces but also on the more recent history of our nations and nationalities. After the war, your statesmanlike actions have insured not merely successful socialist building, but also Yugoslavia's unprecedented prestige in the world. Other countries needed centuries until they were able to stand on their own feet. Our country chose the more strenuous but speedier path--socialist self-managing development. The working class, members of the armed forces and all citizens of our country are therefore boundlessly happy to live in times which bear the impact of your revolutionary activity and of the greatest achievements of our nations and nationalities.

You have carried the torch of the revolutionary and historic march in front of all, and you have always said that the attitude of the revolution is to liberate man and expand the scope for the creative activity of the working class. Because of all this, we are very proud to have you and to be your contemporaries. Members of the armed forces are infinitely thankful to you and they are ready to follow unswervingly the path of the LCY and to carry out all your tasks.

Lastly, as we have always done, we wish on this occasion, too to express our most sincere wishes for long life, good health and successes in your continuous creative work.

Tito Holds Luncheon

LD221622Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1502 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces, today gave a luncheon at the White Villa in honor of the military delegation led by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense. The luncheon was attended by Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Col Gen Dzemil Sarac, secretary of the committee of the conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army; Col Generals Petar Matic, Ivan Dolnicar, Dane Petkovski, Ilija Radakovic, Bruno Vuletic, Dusan Korac and Enver Cemalovic; Admiral Branko Mamula; Col Generals Radovan Vojvodic and Dane Cuic; Lt Col Generals Augustin Jukic, Aleksandar Janic and Zika Stojacic; and others.

TITO PRESIDES OVER NATIONAL DEFENSE, CONSTITUTIONAL COUNCILS

LD251538Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1148 GMT 25 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--Under the chairmanship of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, a joint session of the SFRY Presidency Council for National Defense and the Federal Council for the Protection of the Constitutional Order was held in Brioni today. On the basis of the assessments and stands of the 11th LCY Congress, discussion at the session related to questions on further developing the theory and practice of all-people's defense and social self-protection as the united and total defense and self-defense organization of our socialist self-management society.

The assessment was that in working out these positions, the bases had been created for the implementation of practical measures and action in the further socialization of the business of defense and security. In this connection, it was stressed that it was necessary to rely on positive achievements, and experiences gained, including the creative application of experiences from the national liberation struggle and the armed revolution, which were of particular significance.

It was noted that good results had been achieved wherever the conditions had been created for working people and citizens to carry out their rights and obligations in the sphere of defense and self-protection, and where their inclusion in carrying out this work had been most extensive. That is why the focus of self-defense and defense organization and training must lie in the self-management organizations and communities and municipalities. The organs and organizations of the broadest sociopolitical communities must continue to be trained to efficiently carry out the rights of their jurisdiction and responsibilities in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

At the session, it was noted that the stands and solutions which had been discussed could be used both for further formative and theoretical treatment of the concepts of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and for the introduction of new content into programs for educating and training working people, young people and the whole population for defense and protection.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOLOMENTSEV, RSFSR DELEGATION'S VISIT

Tito-Solomentsev Meeting, Luncheon

LD231608Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 23 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today received Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and had a long friendly conversation with him. M.S. Solomentsev on this occasion conveyed the cordial greetings and best wishes of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as well as the Soviet leadership's conviction of the further comprehensive development of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation. In this connection, the great significance of summit meetings for the successful development of relations was stressed.

President Tito, sharing the same conviction, pointed to the possibilities of continued promotion of cooperation and of Yugoslav-Soviet friendly relations as a whole.

In the course of the conversation on topical questions of international relations, President Tito stressed the need for the universal application of a policy of relaxation [of tension] in all international problems and in all areas of the world. In connection with this, the need to undertake real steps which lead toward disarmament was also stressed, as well as the importance of an early agreement on SALT-II. The president also devoted attention to hotbeds of crisis in Africa and Asia, in particular dwelling on the current situation in connection with the crisis in the Middle East and in southern Africa.

President Tito also spoke about the current activities of the nonaligned movement, as a significant independent factor, aimed at solving acute international problems and the building of more just political and economic relations in the world.

Also present at the talks were Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Council for International Relations; Berislav Badurina, chief of the cabinet of the president of the republic; Nikolay Rodionov, Soviet ambassador to the SFRY, and others.

Following the talks, President Tito hosted a luncheon for M.S. Solomentsev. Attending the luncheon were the participants in the talks as well as Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Momcilo Cemovic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro; Marko Orlandic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and other personalities.

Moscow Report on Meeting

LD231832Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 23 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Josip Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia and chairman of the Yugoslav League of Communists, received Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who is leading a government delegation of the Russian Federation. Comrade Solomentsev conveyed to Josip Broz Tito cordial greetings and best wishes from the Soviet leadership and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally.

Recalling with warmth his visit to the USSR last year, and his meetings and talks in Moscow, Josip Broz Tito asked that cordial greetings and good wishes be conveyed to Comrade Brezhnev, the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state. During the conversation, the deep conviction was expressed that the further all-round development of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation was fully in keeping with the interests of both sides. In this connection, the special importance of meetings between the leaders of the USSR and Yugoslavia at the summit level was emphasized.

Solomentsev Attends Dinner

LD232231Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2014 GMT 23 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Bar--Veljko Milatovic, president of the Presidency of Montenegro, gave a dinner in Bar on the ferryboat Sveti Stefan this evening in honor of the RSFSR delegation led by Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. The dinner was attended by Momcilo Cemovic, Dr Sulejman Redzepagic, Dr Milorad Stanojevic, Vucic Cagorovic, Lt Col Gen Slavko Maricevic, Djoko Vukmanovic and representatives of the sociopolitical and economic life of the Bar municipality.

Solomentsev Visits Montenegro

LD241855Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 24 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Cetinje--On the 4th day of its stay in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, the RSFSR delegation, led by Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, visited Kotor and Cetinje today. Accompanied by prominent representatives of the sociopolitical, economic and cultural life of Montenegro and of the Kotor and Cetinje municipalities, the visitors toured the cultural and historic monuments in these towns. Niko Raznatovic, president of the Cetinje Municipal Assembly, entertained the guests to a formal luncheon.

Dinner in Titograd

LD242330Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2002 GMT 24 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Titograd--Momcilo Cemovic, president of the Executive Council of Montenegro, gave a farewell dinner this evening in Titograd for the RSFSR delegation which has been visiting this republic for 4 days at the invitation of the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. The dinner was also attended by prominent representatives of the sociopolitical life of Montenegro and Titograd.

Delegation Visits Agricultural Combine

LD251708Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1142 GMT 25 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The RSFSR delegation led by Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, today visited Poljoprivredni Kombinat Beograd [PKB].

The guests from the Soviet Union, who are on a several-days visit to the Socialist Republic of Serbia, looked round the Kovilovo and Jabucki Rit farms, and showed interest in the method of raising heifers and dairy cows. After a tour of the dairy, the guests from the RSFSR were shown a film about the development of PKB and its general director, Petar Zecevic, and his associates informed them about the organizations of production and the results achieved by this combine.

Stambolic, Solomentsev End Talks

LD251924Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1756 GMT 25 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Talks between the delegations of the Socialist Republic of Serbia led by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, and Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, ended in Belgrade today. During the talks the two delegations expressed their satisfaction over the successful development of cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR. Both sides expressed their interest in the constant promotion of mutual relations in keeping with the principles contained in the Yugoslav-Soviet documents adopted at the highest level.

It was noted that the meetings between Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and LCU, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, were of exceptional importance. It was stressed in the talks that cooperation between economic, scientific, cultural and other organizations of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the RSFSR were a significant contribution to the successful development of overall Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation, and interest in the further extension of this cooperation was expressed.

In their final talks, the delegation of the RSFSR and the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia confirmed their mutual interest in the development of more direct cooperation between the organs and organizations of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the RSFSR. The delegations agreed that economic cooperation should develop along the line of long-term deals, which would at the same time help current commodity exchange to be expanded and implemented on a more balanced basis.

Special stress was laid on the possibility of expanding cooperation in the field of science, culture, education, sport and in other areas.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, invited Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, and a delegation of the Executive Council, to visit the RSFSR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Solomentsev, Delegation Depart

LD252127Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1906 GMT 25 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the RSFSR led by Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, left Belgrade tonight after a visit to the Socialist Republics of Serbia and Montenegro lasting several days. At Belgrade's Surcin Airport the delegation was seen off by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, his associates and by the USSR ambassador to the SFRY, Nikolay Rodionov.

TANJUG REPORTS CCP NAMES THREE NEW POLITBURO MEMBERS

LD230958Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0743 GMT 23 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Peking--As reported in Peking, the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee elected several new members to the Politburo at the session which has just ended. Among them are Chen Yun, the well-known economist and vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee; Teng Ying-chao, vice chairman of the National People's Congress and the widow of Chou En-lai; as well as Lin Hu-chia, the new mayor of Peking. It is also reported that none of the 18 people, who up to now have made up the Politburo, has left the Politburo.

PRC'S ULANFU ATTENDS YUGOSLAV CONCERT IN PEKING

LD242149Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 24 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] Peking, Dec 24 (TANJUG)--Chinese Communist Party Politburo member and National People's Congress Vice Chairman Ulanfu and a group of ranking Chinese officials attended a 2-hour concert here in Peking of the "Ivan Goran Kovac C" chorus of the University of Zagreb, capital of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia.

SUNDIC ASSESSES SALT TALKS, CARTER-BREZHNEV MEETING

LD251842Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Dec 78 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary: "In the Wake of the Geneva Gromyko-Vance Meeting--A Step Nearer the Missile Agreement"--recorded]

[Text] For the first time--at least judging from a TASS report--the USSR is viewing the signing of an agreement limiting strategic nuclear weapons with more optimism than the United States. Although one has the impression that Gromyko was tougher than Cyrus Vance had expected, the Geneva meeting has converged the views of the two superpowers on SALT-II more than any previous meeting. To all appearances, the Americans have miscalculated, because their proposal that Brezhnev and Carter should meet before Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Washington, could not allay Soviet suspicion of U.S. policy.

Perhaps it was inconvenient for Moscow to hurry with the signing of an agreement with Washington immediately following the public assessment by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact that the military capability of the Warsaw military alliance had to be strengthened.

What is happening is that however restricted its scope may be, an agreement on the missiles would boost opposing views, which would not suit either Moscow or a number of its allies. This is the conclusion to be inferred from a very sharp attack by TASS on Carter's adviser Brzezinski, who recently advocated a further consolidation of the Atlantic Treaty and of its role in preserving U.S. interests throughout the world. However, all this does not mean that Soviet interest in a Brezhnev-Carter meeting has diminished. On the contrary, one could say that it had never been greater. This, among other things, is testified to by the results of the latest round of the Gromyko-Vance talks in Geneva and by the TASS version--a very optimistic one--of this meeting. Admittedly, we still do not know what the controversial questions are on which the two superpowers are in dispute, and because of which this latest agreement on the missiles has not yet been initiated. According to some Western reports, the problem is in a new system of coded communications [sifropane veze] recently incorporated into Soviet ballistic missiles, which make it impossible for U.S. specialists to unravel what missiles they are and what their objective is.

However, this does not seem to be a convincing explanation because there is little the two superpowers have that would amount to a riddle for them. Besides, if a problem of this magnitude was involved, the assessment that the remaining problems could be resolved through normal diplomatic channels would not stand. This could mean that a new Gromyko-Vance meeting would not be necessary.

This development justifies the assumption that, after all, an agreement in principle was reached on a Brezhnev-Carter meeting; that is to say, that at the beginning of next year a visit by Brezhnev to Washington can be expected and that it will not matter whether this will be before or after Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to the United States, which is due to start on 29 January.

To all appearances, the Geneva meeting of the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister was not restricted only to SALT-II. It was understood from the U.S. side that Gromyko had brought up some other important questions which are not directly linked with the missile agreement. In all likelihood, these are the questions contained in Brezhnev's message to Carter, and one does not have to be too clever to suggest that Gromyko was mainly interested in relations between China and the United States, following the two governments' decision to recognize each other. All analyses say that the U.S.-Chinese agreement to establish diplomatic relations has upset the sequence of Soviet foreign political moves, including primarily those moves directed at both China and the United States. The more balanced relations in the so-called great triangle have created a new situation in which, apparently, the great powers have not yet found their bearings in the best possible way, which is because this fails to fit into the order of things which has been valid until recently.

TANJUG: U.S. 'DISAPPOINTED' WITH VANCE-GROMYKO TALKS

LD242126Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 24 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Washington, Dec 24 (TANJUG)--Washington is disappointed with the Geneva Vance-Gromyko talks having fallen short of full agreement on the SALT-II treaty. Nevertheless, the conviction still prevails that the treaty will be concluded soon.

Washington's disappointment is not due as much to the degree of the two sides' disagreement on the unresolved questions remaining, as to the disruption of the "time-table" which the White House has, officially and unofficially, been announcing as a virtually accomplished fact. According to the "time-table" of President Carter and his adviser Brzezinski the U.S.-Soviet summit in Washington was to take place already in mid-January.

That Vance and Gromyko have, nevertheless, accomplished much in Geneva is confirmed by the announcement that there will be no need for them to meet again but that the remaining work will be completed through normal diplomatic channels. This is taken here as indicating that the issues outstanding are not of such importance that they must be dealt with by the two ministers, or even if major issues are in question that their solution primarily requires a political decision to be taken in either Washington or Moscow.

GENERALS, ADMIRALS TO BE RETIRED 31 DECEMBER

LD251704Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1157 GMT 25 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--By order of the supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces and on the basis of the law on service in the armed forces, which provides for an end to active military service under certain conditions, the following generals and admirals will end active military service on 31 December this year:

Col Gens Nikola Gazevic, Rudolf Hribernik, Djoko Ivanovic, Milorad Jankovic, Ivan Kukoc, Djuro Loncarevic and Milos Sumonja; Lt Col Gens Milivoje Antonijevic, Djuka Balenovic, Djorde Bonacic, Rade Bulat, Vuk Kovacic, Svetozar Radojevic, Dragoman Radojicic, Bosko Skrbovic, Lazar Vidovic and Bozo Zarkovic; Vice Adms Pavle Kapicic and Ante Paic; Maj Gens Dzemal Fejzo, Milan Klobas, Ante Kranjac, Omer Pezo, Mitar Piletic, Dragan Sobot and Vojislav Zujic; and Rear Adm Miroslav Alac.

KARDELJ RECEIVES VELENJE FACTORY WORKERS

LD230031Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1608 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Edvard Kardelj, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received in Ljubljana representatives of Gorenje Enterprise in Velenje who handed him a book containing the signatures of all 20,000 Gorenje workers employed in basic organizations of associated labor throughout Yugoslavia, in connection with the 25th anniversary of this composite organization of associated labor. Edvard Kardelj had brief talks with Gorenje representatives.

ALIMPIC RECEIVES HUNGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION

LD212342Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1349 GMT 21 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--Dusan Alimpic, president of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee, today received a delegation of the Csongrad MSZMP county committee led by Mihaly Gyarfaz, secretary of the committee. In cordial and friendly talks it was noted that the cooperation between the two committees is developing successfully. Readiness was expressed to further expand and deepen this cooperation in the interest of the development of friendly and neighborly relations between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Hungary, and between the LCY and the MSZMP.